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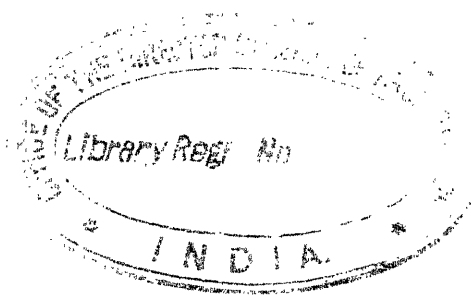
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THE  
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,  
AND  
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY  
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,  
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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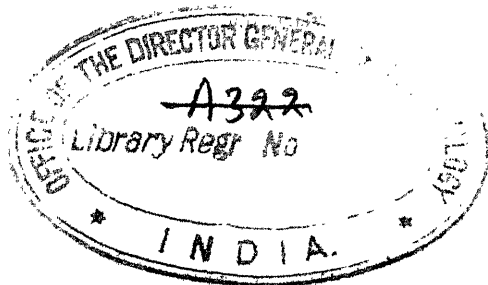
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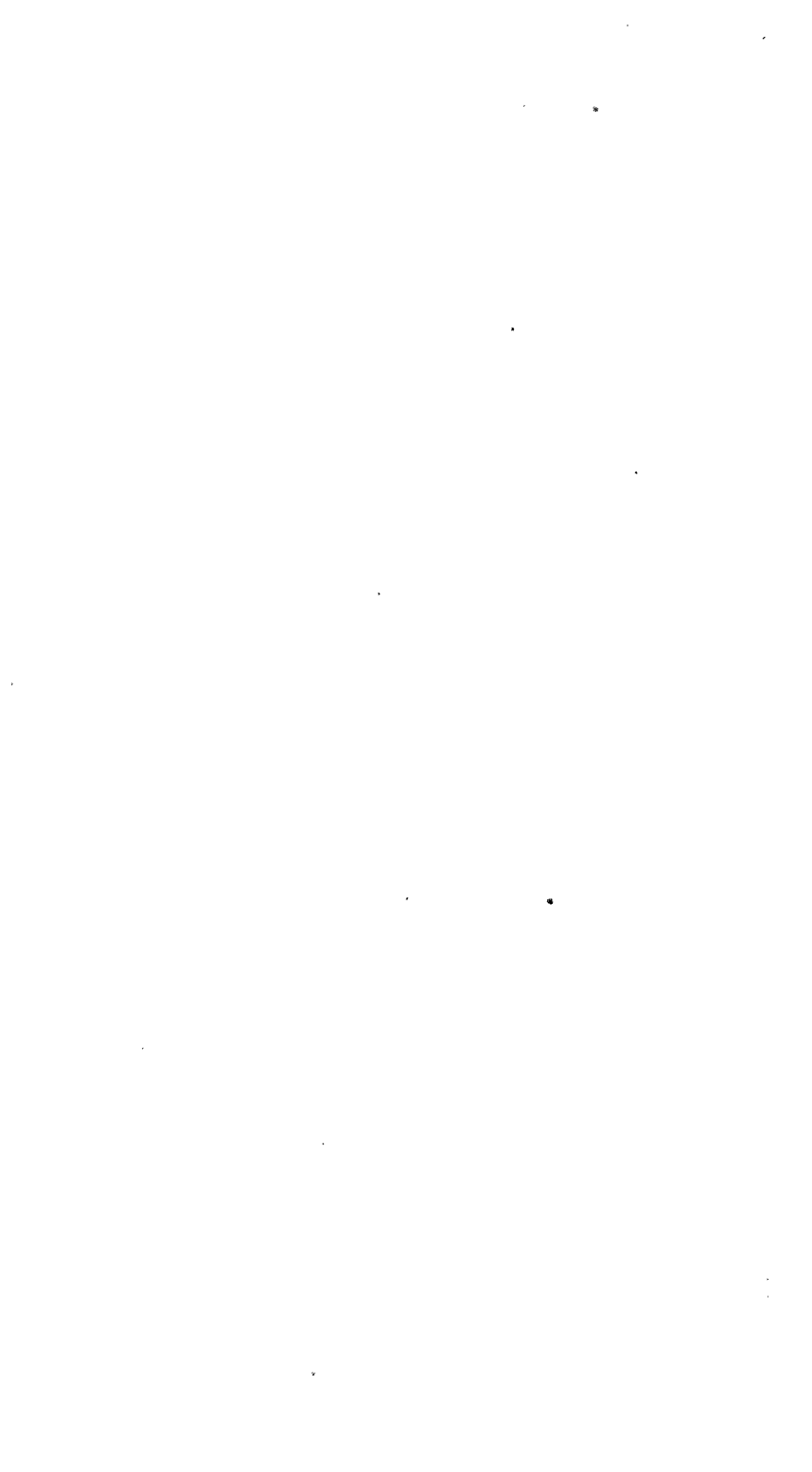
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# NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

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1 / 407	11 11111111
2 1/ 6 07	12 00111111
3 1.. 107	13 11111111
4 11111111	14 11111111
5 11111111	15 11111111
6 11111111	16 11111111
7 11111111	17 11111111
8 11111111	18 11111111
9 11111111	19 11111111
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## I.

### ANCIENT SPANISH COINS.

SINCE the publication, in 1840, of M. de Saulcy's excellent work, which has been for Celtiberian coins what the *Doctrina* is for numismatics in general, but little has till lately been added to the list of Spanish coins. M. de Longperier rectified the legend of a coin of Ilipula, and M. de Saulcy himself added a few legends, in the sixth volume of the *Revue Numismatique*. In 1844 appeared the first volume



of the Catalogue Wellenheim, in which are contained a few unpublished Celtiberian coins. In 1846, Mr. Akerman published his "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes"—a book, the non-continuance of which is a reproach to British antiquaries. He arranged in geographical order the best ascertained of De Saulcy's results, adding some new legends, and one or two corrections. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not describe the unpublished coins, in place of merely giving the legends, as the types are always of material assistance in determining an attribution. In 1847 appeared M. Sabatier's "Iconographie d'une Collection choisie," which professed to consist of Roman, Byzantine, and Celtiberian coins. I have never been able to examine this work in detail; but I have been favoured with a glance at it, which greatly diminished my desire to examine it more closely, as I found a coin of *Patræ*, with the head of *Claudius*, classed to Emerita or Acci; and another of Sabratha in Syrtica, with the head of Augustus, classed to Irippe in Boetica.

I am not aware of any more recent additions to the subject, till the publication of a very elaborate and carefully drawn up Catalogue of the Collection of Don Garcia de la Torre, of Madrid, by M. Joseph Gaillard, at Madrid, in 1852. This Catalogue contains a very great number of Spanish coins, described with great care, and many of the rare and unpublished beautifully engraved. It is also remarkable for the great number of Arabo-Spanish coins described and engraved. I have attempted to follow the example set by De Saulcy, and to attribute some of the coins described in this work. In some instances I am confident that I have arrived at a satisfactory result; but in others I fear more experienced numismatists may doubt. I have added a few remarks on Spanish coins not of the Celtiberian class, which appeared to me new, and possibly

worth preserving; and have described one or two coins which I have not found published. There are still to be found, in the valuable work of M. Gaillard, many coins which I have been unable satisfactorily to attribute. Doubtless others will be more successful; but it must be remembered, as pointed out by De Sauley, that we are, and probably shall always remain, ignorant of the names of nearly one-third part of the towns and peoples of Tarraconensis, the province to which belong most of the Celtiberian coins.

I. The Baron de Chaudoir, in his "Additions à l'Ouvrage de Sestini," p. 29, describes the following coin:—

Bare beardless head to right.

R—OSELLOS. Horse to right. In field, beyond the horse, a pine-branch (?).

He mentions a crescent in field to right, which is omitted in the plate. The plate gives also OSELLO only.

This coin he attributes to Ocellum, in Lusitania, not far from Salmantica. It is the *Οκελον* of Ptolemy (ii. 5, 9), which form agrees with that of Pliny (iv. 35), who mentions the "Ocelenses, qui et Lancienses." Although the resemblance between *Οκελον* and *Osello* is not very evident, it is pretty certain that no other plausible attribution for this coin, which is certainly Spanish, can be found. The modern name is Fermoselle, which retains a spelling similar to that of the coin; however this may be accounted for. I would attempt to explain it in accordance with the views of Gübler, as seen in the Classical Museum (vii. 49), thus—

*Guttural tenuis.*      *Medial.*      *Dental spirans.*

K

Ś

S

The medial letter, or Sanscrit Ś, corresponds to the German *ch*, as in *ich*. K and S might be, and in fact are, thus easily interchangeable, each passing into the medial *ch*;

and according to the vocal organs of the speaker—Greek, Roman, or Spanish—the town in question might be Okelum, Ochelum, or Oselum. I think the same explanation may apply to the coins reading BRSE (De Saulcy, legends 65, 71, 72), which De Saulcy objects to class to Barcino, the modern Barcelona, “because this attribution, founded on the modern pronunciation, does not agree with the ancient one” (p. 78).

Here are two parallel cases—

Ptolemy.	Coins.	Modern name.
Οκελον.	OSELLO.	Fermoselle.
Βαρκινων.	BARSE.	Barcelona.

and I think that the above considerations may explain them.

A few lines from a most valuable note by M. Gaillard, p. 40, will prove that the coins really do belong to Barcino:—

“Not only are all agreed that this coin is not found in the interior of Spain, but I have not seen it in any collection, public or private, which I have visited there.

“On the contrary, this coin is frequently found at Barcelona and in the neighbourhood: it is also found in the Balearic Isles.”

The coin alluded to is the silver one reading, BRSE. EKR.

This coin of Osellum is valuable, as enabling us to class to the uncertain of Lusitania certain coins described by Mionnet among the uncertain of Spain, which have the same type, or nearly so. He describes one apparently identical, but has read the legend badly. They will be found in the first volume of the Supplement, “Incertaines de l’Espagne”; but I cannot point out the special coins, as that work is not to be seen in Edinburgh.

A very similar result would be arrived at by comparing the Umbrian forms, in which S becomes K in Latin. For instance, *pase* = *pace*, pronounced *pake* (?) (*Pax* = *paks*, *pakis* ?); *proseseto* = *prosecato*; *vasetom* = *vacatum*; *pesetum* = *pacatum*, etc. See Donaldson's Varronianus, pp. 55, 69.

M. de Saulcy has derived many letters from the old Italian alphabet; and I think there seem several points in common between the old Spanish and Italian languages.

The uncertainty between R and L may be compared to the Umbrian, etc.—R becoming L in Latin. *Famerias Pumperias* = *Familiæ Pompiliæ*; *puprike* = *publice* (Varronianus, pp. 68, 69). The R sounded as D (PLIRVN = PELIDVN = PELINDVN ?) is found in Latin derivations (*audio* from *auris*, etc.); and the sibilant R in Umbrian is supposed to have been pronounced *θ*, which in its turn readily becomes *d* (*Kapire* = *capide*, *arveitu* = *advehito*)—Varronianus, pp. 51, 52.

The omission of a vowel in such words as BLBLIS (=BILBILIS), EBLIS (=EBELIS or EBELLIS), TRAGE (=TARAGE or TARRAGE), is exactly analogous to the Etruscan forms APLV (=APVLV, Apollo), ACILE (=ACHILE or ACHILLE), ERCLE (=ERCVLE, as Mr. Donaldson gives it, or ERACLE?), etc.—Varronianus, p. 102.

William von Humboldt has apparently shown that the Iberians were Basques. No correct rendering of the Spanish alphabet had been made in his time; so that there is still room for researches in the remains of the old Spanish language, and I hope some able philologer will undertake the task. There is, however, almost nothing left, besides the coins. Lastanosa (Tab. li. 174, 175) has very incorrectly given two inscriptions—of which one, 175, is appa-

rently more correctly given by Velasquez, p.127, from the MS. of Lastanosa. He gives, at p.124, another short inscription, surrounding a silver vase, found in 1618 at Castulo, or Cazlona. The inscription, in Roman letters, is distinctly—

LNENIK ZRPEREN.

The Z is a soft letter, corresponding to *g* or *dj*, as shown by De Saulcy. The P may, of course, be also B. There are two forms of E, and two of R, used in this short inscription.

The only other Spanish inscriptions which I know, are a few in the early volumes of the Classical Journal, said to have been found at Saguntum; but I fear they are not well copied—Nos. 5 and 6, in particular, are quite illegible.

II. The site of Amba is altogether unknown, although the coins bearing that name are certainly Bætican. The coin with the sphinx (Akerman, p.19, No.1) points to the neighbourhood of Urso and Astapa; the coin with ears of corn (l. c. No. 2) points out the central part of Bætica, which we may assign as the district of Amba. For these reasons, I object to the attribution to Amba proposed by M. Gaillard (p. 5) of the coins reading ASBEAS or AMBEAS (De Saulcy, 136). He notices that the two coins described were found at Trujillo, the ancient Trogilium, in Lusitania, along with eleven of those coins reading EE. BGS (De Saulcy, 142), and four of Helmantica. The coins with AMBEAS and those with EE. BGS are of the same style and workmanship, according to him, and must belong to neighbouring tribes.

The second coin (p. 6, No. 71) has a ploughshare on the obverse, which seems to point towards Celtiberia as the province. Both have the first two letters of the legend repeated on obverse. The same letters are found on a

coin which I think to belong to Verela Beronum. It is probable, therefore, that these coins belong to the northern part of Celtiberia, although I can assign no direct attribution to them.

### III. Head of Hercules to left; behind, the club.

R—(AR)SES. Cupid on a dolphin, to left.  $\text{Æ } 5\frac{1}{2}$ . W. H. S.  
(Akerman, *Ancient Coins*, p. 65; Sestini, p. 103,  
Tab. iii. 15).

This coin has been assigned to the Aræ Sestianæ, in the north of Spain, among the Astures. Sestini clearly saw that this attribution was inadmissible, and inclined to class it to Arsa of the Turduli, in Hispania Bætica. He quotes from the Royal Library of Madrid a coin, which, if genuine, would appear to decide the point—

“AVGVST. Caput Augusti laureatum.

R—AR-SEST. Cupido delphino vectus.”

but manifestly doubts the reading, at least, of this coin, and continues to class the autonomous coin to Arsa, pointing out, as in favour of his view, the Gaditanian Hercules on obverse, and the Carteian type on reverse. Certainly, it is difficult to place much confidence in the description of the imperial coin. We know how Don Gabriel's collection was filled with forgeries (Humphreys, p. 207; Sestini *Med. Isp.*, p. 69—91, etc.), and how many false coins appear in the last volume of Florez, published in his old age. A favourite mode of falsifying Spanish coins appears to have been, to alter a mould taken from a genuine coin, and to produce casts from this mould. In this way have, apparently, been produced a coin of Aspavia, about to be mentioned, one of Sacilis (*Num. Chron.* xv. p. 83), one of Arva, mentioned by Mionnet, which I saw in the French cabinet, and no doubt many others which I have not seen. It is very possible, and I think it probable, that the imperial coin belongs

to this class. The principal difficulty as to the attribution of Arva arises from the fabric and appearance of the coin, which would certainly have led me to prefer a sea-coast attribution, rather than one to an inland town. Mr. Akerman, p. 27, xv., has classed it among those of Carteia, but the head of Hercules has never yet been found on a coin of Carteia; a singular circumstance, if the common opinion that its original name was Melcarteia be true.

IV. Mr. Akerman (*Ancient Coins*, p. 22) quotes from Sestini (*Med. Esp.*, p. 30, Tab. ii. 9, 10) two coins of Aspavia, which have a legend which Sestini calls Bastulo-Phœnician. Mr. Akerman conjectured that the ears of corn were originally fishes, and that the coin was of Gades. I had an opportunity of seeing in the French cabinet two coins classed to Aspavia, which very much resembled those engraved by Sestini. The first appeared to me cast and altered, in the same way as the coin of Sacili, which I have already mentioned (*Num. Chron.* xv. 83). The second was genuine, but the legend ill preserved. These coins, however, do not belong to Aspavia or Gades, but are African. Sestini, l. c., quotes Velasquez (Tab. xviii. 7). Several specimens of this coin, and of that engraved by Gesenius (Tab. 41, 4, N) occur in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, obtained by Mr. Drummond Hay, while consul at Tangier. One, indeed, is marked by him as having been found there, and the rest were probably so also. Gesenius attributes the coins N. O. and P. to Tingis, to which city he wishes to class other coins certainly of Sex. I am inclined to suppose his attribution to Tingis to be correct, although I doubt his readings. From two specimens in the Museum, I can say with confidence, that the large final  $\mathfrak{N}$  on the coin N is nothing more than the sheathing petiole common to all grasses—a long, narrow, leaf-like continuation of the sheath of the stem in these plants. It certainly has a resemblance

to a letter; but upon these coins, as well as upon an analogous coin which I possess, it is seen to proceed from the stem of the ear of corn. Thus the reading of Gesenius is rendered very doubtful, independent of the facts that the second letter is, I think, distinctly ת, not נ, and that he is obliged to supply limbs to the first, in order to read it as ת. It more resembles נ, as I think. The legend תנת is thus reduced to נת. The legend O in Gesenius belongs to a different class of coins, those, namely, with three ears of corn. The coin P. is taken from the plate of Velasquez (Tab. xviii. 5). Although none of the coins in the Museum bear the whole legend, a careful comparison seems to me to show that the legend is represented with a good deal of exactitude. Gesenius reads it מבעל תנת נת. He considers תנת to be the same as תנית, and that this is a sufficient approximation to the name Tingis. The final נת he considers possibly for נר, *Fortune*. It is difficult to be satisfied with this reading, but it is more difficult to propose a more satisfactory one. I am inclined to disregard the slight difference between the second and fourth letters, and to represent the legend as מבעל תנתנץ. I am unable to explain the latter part of the legend; but it is, I think, easier to derive the name Tingis (*Τίγγις*) from תנת (?תנת), than from תנית. I cannot venture to decide as to the reading of the coin N in Gesenius, though two specimens in the Museum are well preserved, as the letters are not sufficiently well defined. It is not impossible that they may belong to Tingis, the letters being more rudely formed. One, in very fine preservation otherwise, has an indistinct group of letters ending with נץ, as on the larger coin. Another, apparently, begins the word with ת also, as on the larger coin; and although the distinctive marks of the other letters are on the edge, it is probable the entire word was, as on the coin



P, תנתנין May not this word תנתנין, Τητης, Τητης, be the original name of the town, from which the medial τ has been rejected from euphonic motives?

V. I am inclined to suppose that Gesenius is correct in classing to Bailo, or Belon, the coins A, B, C, D, E, H, in his plate 41. The legends in all are apparently בעלת, which may be supposed to represent the name of the town. There is in the Mus. S. S. A. a specimen of the coin H, which has on the obverse a sceptre, rather than a club, behind the head of Hercules. The legend reads בעלת. As it is somewhat different from those in Gesenius, I represent it (No. 1). This specimen is marked by Mr. Drummond Hay as having been found in Morocco.

I doubt the attribution of the coins F and G to Belon. Gesenius reads F—מבעלת; G has only .. מבע. Mionnet gives the legend F *dis*, which is erroneous certainly; but I doubt whether that of Hohlenberg, F, be more correct. When M. Duchalais, with his usual kindness, showed me these interesting coins, respecting which he had published not long before, I unfortunately did not copy the legends; but I think they are more faithfully represented in the engraving given by M. Duchalais. I quote not the article itself, which I cannot here do; but I know that he restored to Africa these coins, classed by Mionnet to the uncertain of Spain, from the identity of the reverse with that of a rare coin of Juba II. The engravings of M. Duchalais are reproduced in the Atlas to Barthélemy's recent "Manuel de la Numismatique ancienne," Nos. 307, 308, 309; and I have taken from 308 the legend in question (No. 2), compared with that of Gesenius (No. 3). I think that the legend may be more safely represented as ... מבעל תג, as I am inclined to class this coin, as also G, to Tingis.

There exists in the Mus. S. S. A. a specimen of the coin of Juba; but the legend is almost obliterated, as appears the case with the French coin; and the characters on that of Gesenius (D, 42) are not sufficiently well-marked to inspire confidence.

VI. I think the imperial coin of Lacippo described by Mr. Akerman (p. 40) from Mionnet, is simply a coin of Irippa, in which the beginning of the legend is indistinct. The description is—

.. CIPPO. Bare head of Augustus to right.

R—Female wearing the stola, seated, holding pine-cone and cornucopia.

This is exactly the description of the coins reading IRIPPO, many of which have the letters ill formed, and all apparently have the bare head of Augustus.

VII. The first coin of Munda given by Mr. Akerman (p. 44), is declared by Sestini to be altered, and belongs to the uncertain Numidian coins. The second is described by Sestini (p. 13) from the Hunterian cabinet, and is declared to belong to Myrtilis in Lusitania, as do other coins described by Florez (Tab. 26, I, MVN, R—GADES, tom. iii. p. 5, ABDE—).

Urso, with the head of Augustus.

VIII. The coin of Augustus (Akerman, p. 60) quoted from Florez, who quoted Morell, is altogether devoid of the Spanish character, and may, I think, be safely rejected as a forgery.

IX. Bearded male head, with necklace to right; behind, legend.

R—Horseman with lance to right. Legend (No. 6).  
(Wellenheim, I. 274).

These legends read BAK and ABO. BGS. It is, I think,

evident that this legend refers to Abobriga, or Aobriga, situated on the coast, to the north of the river Minius. Mela (iii. 1, l. 84, edit. Gronov.) calls it Abobrica, and assigns it to the Artabri. Pliny (iv. 34) calls it "insigne oppidum." The well-known inscription of Aquæ Flaviæ, quoted by Cellarius (p. 67) and Sestini (Med. Isp. p. 145), from "Resendii Antiquitates Lusitaniæ," I. xxi., gives *Aobriga* or *Aorbiga* as the form then in use; but this inscription belongs to the time of Vespasian (see xxii). I am inclined to suppose the obverse legend to denote alliance with the Vaccæi, a neighbouring tribe.

X. Helmed head of Pallas to right. Before, the legend No. 4.

R—Lion to right.

Æ. 4½. (W. H. S.)

This coin, which is unpublished, affords a new form of E. Its workmanship is very good, as is usually the case with coins of Ana.

XI. The types of the coin of Artemisium described by Akerman (Ancient Coins, p. 64), are exactly the same as those of Myrtilis. The coin reads, APT. I think that it is impossible to consider this coin Tarraconensian, and that it may be restored to Myrtilis, whose coins have caused many errors already (see Sestini, "Medaglie Ispane," pp. 13, 14).

XII. M. Gaillard (pp. 52, 53) gives two coins of Caronium, well preserved and with distinct legends, which see (No. 5). He has caused one to be engraved (Pl. 2, No. 3), to rectify the legends of Sestini and De Saulcy. His legend, in fact, gives KRNRSGN, which interferes with De Saulcy's interpretation. I can testify, however, from a very legible specimen which I possess, that De Saulcy's legend is perfectly correct, as mine has E, and not R, in the fourth place.

**XIII.** Helmed head of Pallas to right.

R—No legend. Pegasus to right. Æ. 3½.  
(W. H. S.)

The workmanship of this coin is not so good as that of the coins of Ana; for which reason I class it to Emporiæ, or at all events to the Greek, or Roman (?) portion of Emporiæ, if M. de Saulcy is correct in supposing the Anenses to be the Celtiberian population of Emporiæ, as is not improbable.

**XIV.** 1. Head to left, behind which, A.

R—Horseman with pickaxe (?) as on coins of Bursaba. Legend No. 7.  
(Gaillard, p. 514, No. 140.)

## 2. Male head to right; behind, A.

R—Horseman to right, holding a palm-branch.  
Legend No. 8. (Gaillard, p. 85, No. 113.)

The first of these long legends reads, ABLIAESGS; the second, LIAIESGS: but an inspection of the plate (pl. 8, No. 5) given by M. Gaillard will render it probable that the first two letters are off the edge, and that the legends may be considered identical, notwithstanding the difference of type. It is obvious, from an inspection of the legends, that we must expect more names than one in them. It is easy to extract, in the first place, SGS, SeGiS, Segisa(?) of the Bastitani (Ptolemy, ii. 6, 61), situated on the Tader, now called Segura. The first portion of the legend, ABLI, is, I think, intended for the name of Aboula or Abula, also placed by Ptolemy among the Bastitani. Cellarius (*Notitia Orbis antiqui*, 1703, p. 86) says, that Abula corresponded to the modern Avila, in Old Castile; but allows the possibility that a town of the name may have existed among the Bastitani. The second portion, AIE or OIE, is an enigma, to me without a solution. It is evident that the interposi-

tion of a consonant is required; but this I am unable to do. The occurrence on the first coin of the rare type of the pickaxe, would seem to point out some town nearer to Bursada Celtiberorum than either Abula or Segisa. Livy (lib. xxxiv. 17) mentions a Celtiberian town, important and rich, which he calls Segestica. In the notes to the edition of Oxford, 1708, the various readings, Segestina and Segestia, are given. Morales, as quoted by Ortelius and Cellarius, wished to consider this the Segeda of Appian. The three MSS. mentioned as having furnished the various readings above, as well as those which determined the choice of the form *Segestica*, are, I think, decisive as to the first part of the name; and I incline, accordingly, to class to this town, "gravis et opulenta," the coins in question, rather than to Segisa Bastitanorum, mentioned, I believe, by Ptolemy alone.

I may point out that the Ravennese geographer places Abulabrica where Cellarius places Abula, in the territory of the Arevacæ, near Cauca and Nivaria. The termination *brica* or *briga*, then, was by no means inseparable from the rest of the name; and we may expect to find, on coins of any city whose name ended thus, not the name in full, but the first and distinctive part, with probably a plural form. The instance SEGOBRIKES is the exception to this.

XV. M. de Saulcy, p. 152, has published a coin with the legends ORPAES and BL, which he classed to Oripippo in Bætica, reading ORIPOES, and to Belon or Belippo. A coin, with a more distinct legend, has, however, been published by M. Gaillard, p. 513. Legends, 131, 132.

Male head, between two fish, and the letters, No. 9.

R—Horseman, with lance, and the legend 9.

This coin has distinctly AL and ARBAES. The attribution

which I prefer for this coin is to Alaba of the Celtiberi, Ptolemy ii. 6, 58. Humboldt (*Untersuch über die Urwohner Hispaniens*, p. 42) says that the modern province Alava is called by its inhabitants Araba.

Alavona of the Vascones (Ptol. ii. 6, 67), the Allobo of Antoninus, on the Iberus, and now called Alagon, might put in a claim, but I prefer Alaba. The types are more favourable to either view than to that of M. de Saulcy, which is, besides, negatived by the more distinct legend given above.

The initials AL and BL may denote alliances with Albonica and Beleia.

XVI. Head to right, between two fishes.

R—Horseman, with lance. Legend, No. 10.

(Gaillard, p. 514, leg. 135.)

This legend reads distinctly EBLIS. From the rule laid down by De Saulcy, pp. 29, 31, a vowel, probably E, must be supplied to this word. This gives EBELIS. It will be allowed that this is nearly identical with the name Ebellinum, a town of the Jacetani. We are authorised by the resemblance to take advantage of the power of doubling consonants, pointed out by De Saulcy, p. 25, and to transcribe the above legend as EBELLIS. The type of the lance does not at all prevent the attribution to a northern town, as it is found, for example, on the coins of Oliba or Olbia (De Saulcy, p. 94; also *Rev. Numis*, vol. vi., Gaillard, p. 83). The forms of the B and L correspond exactly with those on the coins of Bilbilis, while the obverse type corresponds exactly (see Gaillard, p. 41). The only objection to the attribution, however, is, the presence on obverse of two fishes, while Ebellinum was not situated on any river. Should the objection relative to the inland situation be

supposed insurmountable, a town nearer Bilbilis, and situated on a branch of the Iberus, Eborā, might be proposed. In this case, the legend must be read EBoRIS. For my part, however, I hardly attach so much importance to the presence or absence of the fish on obverse, from the fact that they are often omitted, or replaced by other emblems. I prefer, then, to class this coin to Ebellinum, supposing, of course, that M. Gaillard has correctly represented the legend, and that the coin is not of Bilbilis, whose types it reproduces.

The name *Ebellinum* appears with a Latin termination, which being rejected, we have the original form Ebelli, or Ebellis, analogous to Sætabi, Sætabis, or Bilbili, Bilbilis. Ortelius (Thes. Geog., 1567) quotes Antoninus for the form Ebellanum, and the Ravennese geographer calls it Ebelino (iv. xliii.) It has now rejected the initial and the Latin termination, appearing as Baillo.

XVII. Bearded male head to right, between two fish, and two objects which I imagine to be intended for ploughs.

R—Horseman to right, with pickaxe or hammer.  
Legend, No. 11.

(Gaillard, p. 84, leg. 109 ; Planche vii 3).

This legend is undoubtedly LIB.BGS. For want of any better solution of the latter part, I shall follow De Saulcy in his hesitating reading, Bucasis, or Bacasis. The first part of the legend might be doubtful, as many names begin with LIB.—Libia, Libana, Libunca ; but the type comes to our assistance, and demonstrates that the coin must belong to Libana of the Celtiberi, *Λιβανα* (*η Αοιβανα*) of Ptolemy ii. 6, 58. Cellarius calls it Libona, quoting Ptolemy ; but the Tauchnitz edition is quoted above. The emblem of a plough appears on the coins of Bursada ; and as the workmanship is barbarous according to the engraving, I consider

the uncertain symbols on obverse to be attempts at the representations of ploughs.

### XVIII. LÍBIA.

Diademed with head to right. Behind, a spear head.

R—Horseman, with palm branch to right. Legend, 20. (De Saulcy, legend, 80) Æ 6½. (W. H. S.)

I have not found this coin published. The type is worth noting, as all these symbols are often of use in attributing uncertain coins.

### XIX. Male head to right, between two fish.

R—Horseman with lance, to right. Legend No. 12. (Gaillard, p. 85, Legend 115.)

This legend is clearly TRAGE. By employing the rule of De Saulcy, we may read TERAGE; but as I can find no fitting attribution, I prefer to read TARAGE, or, by doubling the consonant, as often found, TARRAGE. This certainly represents the Tarraga of Ptolemy (ii. 6, 67), a town of the Vascones, in the north of Spain, and situated on the Arga. Pliny (iii. 4) mentions the Tarragenses as *foederati* of the Cæsar-Augustan conventus. In the Ravennese geographer (IV. xliii.) we find it as Terrecha. Ortelius gives the modern name as Tarraga; but it is laid down in the modern maps as Larraga, by a singular change of the initial.

I prefer this to the attribution to Tarrago, or Tarraco, so well known by its colonial coins, which might naturally suggest itself; the types, however, agree better with Tarraga.

XX. M. de Saulcy (p. 196) mentions a coin given by Erro, with a legend which he reads, BRAI. BIKS, and supposed to denote Baria and Bucasis: the legend, however, reads, BRAILIKS, as is shown by two specimens



engraved by M. Gaillard, pl. 4, No. 3; pl. 7, No. 5; legends 100, 112 (legend, Nos. 12, 13). The types are—

“Male head, with necklace, between two fishes,”  
and,

“Male head, with necklace, between a fish and the letters  
AM.

R—Horseman with lance.”

I can find nothing better than to read, *BeRAILIKES*, and to class the coins to *Verela*, or *Verala* of the *Berones*, sometimes called *Varia*. *Ortelius* quotes *Antoninus* for the form *Verala*, and gives from *Simler* the various forms—*Verela*, *Vezela*, *Vazaga*, and *Verada*. *Moralis* thought it the same as the *Varia* of *Ptolemy*. The spelling *BeRAI* shows how it is sometimes called *Verala*, sometimes *Verela*. The type of the lance is no objection to this attribution, since it seems that about that district the types of the lance and palm met, and were used indiscriminately. The likeness of the obverse of the coin in *Gaillard* (pl. iv. No. 3) to that of the coin of *Olbia*, No. 5, is to me an additional proof of the correctness of this classification.

XXI. 1. Head to right.

R—Horseman with palm. Legends 15, 16.  
(*De Saulcy*, p. 66, leg. 56, 57.)

2. Head to right. OL in Celtiberian characters (17a).

R—As above. Leg. 56. (*De Saulcy*.)

3. Head to right, C behind (17b).

R—As above. Leg. 57. (*De Saulcy*.)

4. Head.

R—Fore-part of *Pegasus*. Leg. 56. (*De Saulcy*.)

5. As No. 2. A spear-head behind, OL before.

R—As No. 2. (*Gaillard*, p. 62, pl. 3, No. 4.)

6. As No. 3. Before the head, two dolphins.

(*Sestini*, p. 155, tab. vi. 10.)

On my specimen one dolphin only is visible.

The legends on these coins are evidently *IESI* or *ESI*,

*Ιεσι, Ιεση* or *Εσι, Εση*. M. de Saulcy has failed in eliciting any satisfactory attribution for these coins, and I can hardly hope to be more successful. The coin, however, described by him, p. 188—

“Head. IIS.

R—Bridled horse galloping”—

which he unhesitatingly ascribes to Visontium Pelendonum, has been my guide. The type on this coin, of a bridled horse without a rider, caused him to attribute the coin to the north of Spain. Finding the same type on coins of Cissa and Setis, or Setisacum, he classed this coin to Visontium, a town situated between these. For the same reason precisely, I was led to class to Visontium No. 4 above, with reference to which De Saulcy (p. 66) observes, that the type is reproduced only on the coins of Cissa and Setisacum. The legends IIS, IESE, ESE, approach sufficiently in pronunciation to render it probable that they represent the same name, in my opinion at least. The types favour the attribution, as has been seen with respect to No. 4. The spear-head, also, on No. 5, occurs on a coin of Libia in my cabinet (xviii.). According to Ortelius, who quotes Villanovanus, the Latins called Visontium, Viseum; and he also gives Viseo as the modern name. Varrerius, however, places Viseum in Lusitania—where, in fact, Viseu is found in modern maps. It is still, however, probable that the native name approached Viseo in form, as Visontium is evidently Latinised.

XXII. 1. Head of Pallas to right.

R—Bull to right. Legend 18.

(Wellenheim, I. 268.)

2. Head of Pallas to right.

R—Bull to right. Legend 19.

(Gaillard, Legend 5, pl. iv. 1.)

The first legend is, EOR or EAR; the second, EORB.

ANEKSKN. I can find no plausible attribution for these coins. According to Ortellius, however, the Aquiflavian inscription referred to under Abobriga bears AORBIGENS for AOBRIGENS. The existence of Abobrica is, however, ascertained from other sources; and there is no adequate ground for supposing the separate existence of a town Aorbiga, or Aorbriga, however convenient such a town would be for the classification of these coins: they must, for the present, remain uncertain.

While on the subject of the inscription mentioned above, I may point out that, according to the remark of Ortellius, the name Aebisoc may be somewhat doubtful, as it occurs out of its proper alphabetical place. The inscription is—

CIVITATES X  
AQVIFLAVIENSES, AORBIGENS<sup>1</sup>  
BIBALI, COELERINI, EQVAESI  
INTERAMICI,<sup>2</sup> LIMICI, AEBISOC  
QVARQVERNI, TAMAGANI.

Ortellius says, “Fortasse LEBISOC, pro LIBISOCA Ptolemæi melius.” Libisoca, or Libisona, was, however, too distant from the district to be here referred to, and the name must be considered uncertain. Accordingly, M. de Saulcy’s attribution to this people of coins of the Nerii, with the legend EAIS or EOIS, is very doubtful. I would propose, but with hesitation, to see in this legend an alliance with Ausa, whose coins bear the name written EOSE, with the M, or hard S, as is the word in question.

W. H. SCOTT.

P.S. Since the completion of this Paper, I have learnt that M. Boudard published, in 1852, a work entitled, “Etudes sur l’alphabet Iberien,” which I have not seen.

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<sup>1</sup> AOBRIGENS, legit alius. *Ortellius*.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic*, in the copies of Ortellius, Cellarius, and Sestini. It is evident, however, that INTERAMNICI is the proper reading.

## II.

## THE COINS OF GERMANVS.

MR. POSTE argues (Num. Chron. 215, 216) against the reading INDVTILLI.F on various grounds, which do not seem to me very solid. His array of authorities against this reading is purely negative, that is, it consists of numismatists who failed to observe the reading in question. Eckhel did not care for Gaulish coins, and bestowed little attention on them. It is well known that the part of Mionnet's great work relating to Gaul is especially unsatisfactory and incorrect (see Duchalais, *passim*; Marchant, 1850, pp. 377, 378). The other authorities may be dismissed, by pointing out that it was only after Duchalais had, in 1846, pointed out the derivation of the type from the small brass of Augustus, with AVGVSTVS DIVI.F, that the reading in question became probable. Duchalais says these coins of Augustus, from which are closely copied those of Germanus, are themselves struck in Gaul; and from the fabric and appearance of those I have seen, I fully coincide with him. As an additional proof of the derivation, I may mention that on one which I possess, the band or belt, similar to that on the coin of Augustus, is distinct. This is wanting on the specimen engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle. The position of the bull, also, approaches more nearly, on the three I possess, to that on the coin of Augustus, than on the engraved specimen. I conclude, then, from these facts, that as the type has been exactly reproduced, so also has been the legend, with the substitution only of native names. I would recommend to

Mr. Poste the perusal of the note referred to, that on Lot 276 of the Pembroke Collection, which is well known to be by Mr. Burgon. Since Mr. Poste quotes against the reading in question various authorities, which are, however, as I think I have shown, fallacious, he must allow due weight in favour of it to the opinion of so eminent a numismatist.

As regards the forms of the letters, I have three specimens on which the first word is CERMANS, S<sup>h</sup>RMANS, and GRMANS. Owing to their being rather small, the end is visible on one only, which reads (IND)VTILLIL distinctly, which shows, I think, the fallacy of reading literally, since the received reading is INDVTILLIL. All numismatic analogy appears in favour of reading INDVTILLIF, since DIVIF occurs on the coin from whence it is copied. Where E is represented as t or F, F might well be I, as I am inclined to think with Mr. Burgon as respects the final L. Since "the Celts of Gaul were not insensible to the concordance of the adjective with the substantive," I think we may allow them a little more knowledge of grammar, and of Latin forms more especially, as they had been for some time familiarised with the formula DIVIF, from the well-known large brass of Julius and Augustus, which are undoubtedly struck in Gaul. As Mr. Poste attaches great weight to the opinions of the French numismatists, perhaps M. de Longperier will kindly favour the readers of the *Chronicle* with the *present* opinions of some of them, their earlier views being useless in the present question, as I think I have shown.

I must disclaim any apparent disrespect towards the French numismatists, for whom, indeed, I have the highest possible respect, and also towards Mr. Poste, as, like him, I seek the truth only.

W. H. SCOTT.

## III.

## CURIOUS FORGERIES OF SCOTCH COINS.

AT a Meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, in November last, Dr. Aquila Smith read the following account of certain Scotch coins and counterfeits found in Ireland:—

“In the month of April, 1852, a few coins were found near Pettigoe, in the county of Fermanagh. Mr. Barton, on whose property the coins were discovered, left them with Mr. Clibborn, who placed them in my hands, and informed me that Mr. Barton would be obliged by any information respecting them.

“The lot consists of fourteen coins—three groats of David II., along with nine groats and two half-groats of Robert II.: all the groats are of the type of the Edinburgh mint, and the half-groats are from the mint at Perth.

“Scotch coins of an early period are frequently found in Ireland; and though many hundreds of them have passed through my hands, I never met with or heard of any similar to the coins I am about to describe. Ten of those coins are forgeries of a very peculiar kind, fabricated with a degree of ingenuity well calculated to impose on the rude and ignorant people of the fourteenth century. Two of the groats, and the two half-groats, are genuine silver coins. The specific gravity of one of the groats is 10·6. Each of the false groats consists of two very thin discs of silver, having interposed a piece of copper of somewhat smaller diameter, and much thicker than the silver; and they seem to have been struck between dies in the usual manner. As

to the means by which the different metals were made to adhere, I found, on attempting to separate one of the discs of silver from the copper, that it was detached without much difficulty, and that the metals had been united by solder, which has been corroded at the margin so as to expose the mode of fabrication.

"The dies from which these coins were struck, though well executed, and bearing a very close resemblance to the dies of the genuine coins, retain the marks as if of a file, and the surface of the coins has a streaked appearance. The letters are not sharp and well-defined like those on the genuine silver coins, a defect owing to the want of solidity arising from the different metals not being perfectly soldered together.

"Of the ten spurious coins, five are from different dies—a fact which proves that forgery was carried on to a great extent, and in a systematic manner; nor is it at all surprising that they should be found associated with genuine coins—for one of the most notorious swindlers of the present day is in the habit of offering for sale genuine coins mixed up with forgeries.

"The spuriousness of those coins is at once detected by the separation of the metallic discs at the margin; but, independent of this evidence, their deficiency in weight would enable a well-informed numismatist to pronounce, without hesitation, that they were not genuine regal coins. The central piece of copper was evidently intended to impart weight and solidity; yet, even with this addition, most of them are little more than half the legal weight of the groats of David and Robert, which should be about 61 grains, whereas the average weight of the ten false coins is a fraction less than 37 grains, the heaviest being 48 grains, and the lightest 31; of the four genuine coins, one groat

weighs 57 grains, and one of the half-groats weighs 30 grains.

“To determine, as near as possible, the period at which these forgeries were fabricated, it is necessary to refer to a few particular dates. David II., when only five years old, succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1329. He was dethroned within a couple of years, and retired to France, from whence he was recalled in 1342. On the 17th of October, 1346, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Neville’s Cross, and committed to the Tower of London, from which imprisonment he was released in 1357, by Edward III., for a ransom of 100,000 marks. He died in 1371, and was succeeded by his maternal uncle, Robert II. who died in 1390.

“In 1347 it was ordained by Act of Parliament, that all good money of England should be received within the realm of Scotland, according to its true value in England.

“In 1358, David, king of Scotland, came in person to London, and petitioned King Edward that the coins of England and Scotland might be interchangeably current in both kingdoms upon equal terms; which request was granted in consideration of the great humility of the king of Scotland.

“In 1365, a new coinage was ordered in Scotland, to be made equivalent and conformable to the current money of England in weight and fineness, and to have a notable sign on it, to distinguish it from all other money already struck.

“In 1367, the standard of the coinage in Scotland was reduced to £1. 9s. 4d. the pound tale, the money to be of the same fineness as the last coinage, or that of England:



the effect of which was, to reduce the weight of the groat from 72 grains to 61·36.

“So much light foreign money had been brought into England in 1367, it was found necessary to issue an order that no money of the coin of Scotland, or of any other country, except the king’s coins in gold and silver, should be current in the kingdom.

“The Scottish money was again cried down by proclamation in England, in 1372, which was rendered necessary by the advantage which the Scotch had taken of the difference in intrinsic value between their money and that of England; for they collected the latter, and coined it into their own money, which was of less weight. It seems, however, that this ordinance was insufficient to check a practice from which a considerable profit accrued; for in the following year (1373), the Commons petitioned ‘that four pence Scotch should go for no more than three pence English; and, if the Scotch should diminish their money on that account, that the current value of it should be again brought down’ (Ruding, vol. ii. p. 208, second edition, 8vo.), which petition was granted, an Act passed in the following year (1374), and proclamation was made to that effect in Berwick-upon-Tweed; and similar ordinances were made in 1381 and 1387.

“Mr. Lindsay observes, that there are ‘many mint and privy marks (probably the notable signs directed by the Act of 1365), particularly on the larger coins’ of David II.; and that the coins of Robert II. ‘resemble in type those of his predecessor, but exhibit fewer privy marks or ornaments, the only remarkable one being the letter B behind the king’s head on several of the groats.’ (View of the Coinage of Scotland, pp. 20 and 22).

"The signification of this letter B has given rise to much discussion; but Mr. Lindsay, with much probability, conjectures that it is the initial of Bonachius of Florence, who was moneyer of Robert III. in 1393.

"Five of those spurious coins exhibit the 'notable sign' or privy mark, as it is usually called. The groat of David, No. 3, has a small D along with the pellets, in the quarter of the reverse corresponding with the letters VILL. Two of Robert's groats, Nos. 4 and 5, have a cross behind the king's crown. No. 6 has a large B in the same situation; and No. 7 has the small B (the only mark noticed by Mr. Lindsay), which also occurs on the Perth half-groat, No. 13, which is a genuine coin, very nearly of the standard weight.

"The existence on the coins of Robert of two privy marks (the cross and large B), which have not been observed on his genuine groats, is remarkable. That similar marks were used by the authorised moneyers, and that the originals will be discovered, may be assumed; for it is not to be supposed that forgers who so closely imitated the types and varieties of the regal coins, would venture to adopt marks which were intended to distinguish the coinage of 1365 from all other money already struck—or, in the words of the Act, 'And ane notable sign sal be upon it, quhereby it may be evidently knawen fra all other money alreadie striken' (Cardonnel, *Numismata Scotiae*, Appendix, No. V.).

"It now only remains to attempt to fix, with as much precision as possible, the period at which these coins were fabricated.

"In 1365 the coinage of Scotland was equivalent, in weight and fineness, to the current money of England; at which time the weight of the English groat was 72 grains.

In 1367 the weight of the Scotch groat was reduced to about  $61\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and no further change took place from that time to 1385, when money was ordered to be made of the same standard as in 1637.

"The coin of Scotland and other countries was forbidden in 1367 to be current in England, so much light money had been brought into the kingdom; and in 1373 it was ordained that four pence Scotch should pass for no more than three pence in England; and similar ordinances were made in 1381 and 1387.

"From the evidence of these Acts, and the coins themselves, it appears that the weight of the money of Scotland had been much reduced during the reign of Robert II. That these coins were fabricated subsequent to the year 1371, there can be no doubt; and if Mr. Lindsay's conjecture as to the signification of the letter B, used as a privy mark, be admitted, it is probable they were made towards the close of the reign of Robert, who died in 1390—only three years before we find mention of Bonachius (*monetarium nostrum*), who possibly may have been employed some years previously in the royal mint."

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LIST OF FOURTEEN SCOTCH COINS (CHIEFLY FORGERIES) WHICH WERE DISCOVERED IN APRIL, 1852, NEAR PETTIGOE, IN THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH, ON THE PROPERTY OF MR. BARTON.

DAVID II., 1329—1371.

- |    |        |            |                   |           |
|----|--------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Groat. | Edinburgh. | Weight 47 grains. | Genuine.  |
| 2. | "      | "          | 57                | "         |
| 3. | "      | "          | 35                | " False." |

D in the quarter of the reverse, corresponding with the letters VILL.

## ROBERT II., 1371—1390.

4.	Groat.	Edinburgh.	Wt.	31½	grns.	False.	✠ behind the crown.
5.	"	"	"	31	"	"	"
6.	"	"	"	34	"	"	B "
7.	"	"	"	37½	"	"	B "
8.	"	"	"	33½	"	"	"
9.	"	"	"	37½	"	"	"
10.	"	"	"	47½	"	"	"
11.	"	"	"	32½	"	"	"
12.	"	"	"	48	"	"	"
13.	Half-groat.	Perth.	"	30	"	Genuine.	"
14.	"	"	"	25	"	"	B behind the crown.

Nos. 4 and 5 are from the same dies.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are from the same dies.

An Edinburgh groat of Robert II., weight 58 grains, and an Aberdeen penny of David II., weight 16 grains (both genuine), were found, at the same time, in the vicinity of the fourteen coins above described.

## III:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLES T. NEWTON, ESQ., HER MAJESTY'S VICE CONSUL AT MYTILENE, TO MR. BURGON, OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, CHIEFLY RELATING TO A HOARD OF COINS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, DISCOVERED NEAR PATRAS, IN 1850.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May, 27, 1852].

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society some extracts from the first letter received by Mr. Burgon from Mr. Newton, relative to coins which he has had an opportunity of examining, during his recent visit to Athens, on his way to Mytilene. The first coin of

which Mr. Newton speaks, is a well-known one—a decadrachm of Athens, at present in the hands of a jeweller at Athens. It is a coin of great rarity, only two others being known—one in the British Museum, and the other in the collection of the Duc de Luynes. That in the Museum was procured in Greece by Mr. Green, late Her Majesty's consul at Patras, and passed into Mr. Burgon's collection, from whom it was purchased by the British Museum about twelve years ago. Owing to the great rarity of these coins, that now at Athens had been suspected; but Mr. Newton's testimony is clear, and, we think, decisive, on the point. He says, "I do not think that you would feel any doubt, if you examined the coin itself. I never saw any coin which appeared to me more thoroughly satisfactory. The surface of the metal has that peculiar drag in places, resulting from a slight slipping of the die at the moment of striking, which I have never seen in a forgery. It was, farther, cracked at the edge, and slightly oxydized in places, in a manner which could not, I should say, be counterfeited, though, of course, I looked at it with every desire to convict it of falsity, if I could, on account of its extraordinary rarity. I think it a more satisfactory coin than Thomas's, so far as I can recollect it. . . . The coin is well known in Athens; I talked of it to Mr. Wyse, Mr. Rhangabé, and Mr. Finlay."

The coin itself has this additional interest, as was pointed out by Mr. Burgon, in his catalogue of Mr. Thomas's coins (Lond. 8, 1844), that it is not only a specimen of a denomination which had not previously been discovered, but that it establishes the accuracy of the reading of a passage in the *Œconomics* of Aristotle (*Œcon.* δ. xxxii. ed. Goettling. τοῦ δε σίτου πωλουμένου ἐν τῇ χωρᾷ δεκα δράχμου, κ.τ.λ. : all the earlier editions, as the Oxford one, 1810, read δέκα

δραχμῶν, but four MSS., collated by Goettling, have δέκα δράχμον), thus adding an important coin to Greek numismatology, and a lost word to Greek nomenclature.

Mr. Newton next mentions a discovery of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, made near Patras, about a year and a half ago.

“These coins are said to have been found in a vase by a peasant. With them were found a number of tetradrachms of Athens, two tetradrachms of Sicyon, several tetradrachms of Ætolia, and other silver coins: and also, it is said, some gold coins of Alexander the Great, but these last have not been preserved. The remainder had been secured by the government, and placed in the library of the University at Athens, where there is the nucleus of a general collection kept *in bags*. The tetradrachms of Alexander the Great may be classed as follows by the letters and adjuncts on the reverse, and the greater part of them are identical in style and fabric with two or three in the collection of the British Museum, which you have taught me to class under Sicyon. One in particular, which we used both to admire, bought at Thomas’ sale, was remarkable for the beauty of its condition, and for the adjunct; on the reverse, a little naked figure, holding over his head, with both hands, a fillet, and standing in front of the chair of Zeus. This adjunct, in the following classification, I shall call the *Sicyon Figure*.

“The coins with this adjunct in the Patras hoard, constitute Class I., and exhibit the following varieties of monogram under the rail of the throne of Zeus.

Class I. Monogram No. 1. Number of specimens 10.

“On another coin occurs, in addition to this figure and

monogram, the letter  $\Sigma$  in front of the figure; and another has, behind the figure, a wreath.

Monogram No. 2.

Monogram No. 3.

Monogram No. 4.

“ Class II.

In this Class there is in front of the legs of Zeus, a thunderbolt; and under the legs of the throne, the following monograms and letters occur:—

Monogram No. 5. In exergue, below, monogram No. 6.  
Number of specimen, 1.

Monogram No. 5. In exergue; below, monogram No. 7.  
Number of specimens, 3.

The letters  $\Phi I$ . Number of specimens, 7.

“ Class III. *Trident type*.

Just under the right hand of Zeus, and in front of his lap, the head of a trident, placed longitudinally, under the rail of the throne, and combined with the following monograms:—

Monogram No. 8. Number of specimens, 9.

Monogram No. 9. Number of specimens, 1.

“ *Trident type*—another variety.

The trident placed, prongs upwards, before the knees of Zeus; under the rail of the throne,  $\Theta E$ . Number of specimens, 2.

“ Class IV. *Pallas type*.

In front of the knees of Zeus, a little figure of Pallas, armed with her helmet, buckler, and spear. She stands turned away from Zeus. Her lance is held in a slanting direction, and upon it, about one-fourth from the head, is a projection, which appears to be her *owl perched there*, though from the diminutive scale of the whole figure, this point is not quite certain. Under the rail of the throne:—

The letters  $\Delta E$ . Number of specimens, 21.

The letters  $\Theta E$ . Number of specimens, 22.

Monogram No. 10. Number of specimens, 1.

“ Class V. *Pallas Promachos type*.

In front of Zeus, Athene Promachos, armed with her helmet, shield, and lance, which she aims, holding it in a horizontal position. Under rail of throne, *ET*. Number of specimens, 1.

“ Class VI. *Dioscuri type*.

In front of the rails of the throne of Zeus, the two Dioscuri riding side by side; under rail, *AAE*. Number of specimens, 33.

“ All the tetradrachms described above, appear to have have been struck at the same time; and I think I may venture to say, at the same mint, except Class I. They are very well preserved, and many of them quite fresh from the die. All, except Class I., are distinguished by this peculiarity, that on the top of the chair of Zeus, are two victories, one on each side of his head. These victories are, in most of the specimens, very large, but in Class I. they are hardly visible, and in some cases are altogether omitted.

“ The whole series of these tetradrachms, is distinguished by a hard mannered style, this mannerism being least perceptible in those of Class I.

“ The remaining tetradrachms of Alexander in this hoard, are less well preserved, and do not appear to have been struck in the same locality. They exhibit the following varieties:—

I. Double axe in front of Zeus, rather a broad flat coin. Number of specimens, 4.

II. Club in front of Zeus. Under rail of throne, *ΦI*. Number of specimens, 1.

“ In another variety the club appears without the *ΦI*. Number of specimens, 1.

“ These are also broad flat coins.



III. In front of Zeus, an object, like a column, or stela, thus—see monogram No. 11. Number of specimens, 2.

“These coins less broad : execution coarser.

IV. In front of Zeus, Aphlaston (commonly but wrongly called, Acrostolion).<sup>1</sup> Under throne, monogram No. 12.

“This is a thick coin, rude in style ; perhaps struck at Aradus.

V. In front of Zeus, small round buckler, under rail of throne, monogram No. 13.

VI. In front of Zeus, wreath of wheat-ears, under seat of throne, monogram No. 14. A broad flat coin, rather barbaric in style, and probably Thracian.

“With the preceding coins were found the following :—

I. *Ætolia*, Tetradrachm—

R.—*Obv.*—The well-known type—head of Hercules in the lion's skin.

*Rev.*—Atalanta<sup>2</sup> seated on a heap of shields, holding in her left hand, a sword, and in her right, a lance. She has long hair, and wears the petasus, and a chiton reaching to the knees, which leaves the right breast exposed. Over this, round the loins, is a sort of quilted petticoat. On these coins we find the following monograms :—

1. Monogram No. 15. In front of the knees of Atalanta. Number of specimens, 3.

2. Monogram No. 16.

3. In front of the hand of Atalanta, monogram No. 17, and below her shoulders Σ . . . The device on the shield appears to be a serpent.

II. Twelve tetradrachms of Athens ; not of the really Archaic style, but of the secondary period, when the Archaic style was imitated.

<sup>1</sup> Aphlaston (ἀφλάστον—*aplustre*) was the ornament of the stern (πρύμνη—*prymnis*), as the Acrostolion (ἀκροστόλιον) was of the prow (πρόρα or μετώπον—*prora*). Neptune appears on coins holding the aphlaston in his right hand.

<sup>2</sup> Or personification of *Ætolia*.

- III. Two tetradrachms of Philip Arrhidaeus, rubbed, and in indifferent condition.
- IV. One tetradrachm of Seleucus Nicator. In front of the Zeus, on reverse, an anchor, and monogram No. 18. Under the throne, monogram No. 19, rubbed.
- V. Two tetradrachms of Sicyon, of the last period, one very much rubbed, as if it had been long in circulation, the other also rubbed.
- VI. One tetradrachm of Alexander the Great; in front, A and a lamp; under chair, monogram No. 20.

“ This coin seems to be of base metal, and is, perhaps an ancient forgery.

Two didrachms of Alexander, of the same base metal, and nearly illegible.

Two didrachms of Alexander, common types.

“ The evidence of this hoard seems to me to lead to several inferences.

“ 1. A particular style, and series of symbols and monograms, characterise those coins of Alexander the Great, which were struck on the north coast of the Morea.

“ 2. The circulation of these coins took place contemporaneously with that of money of Philip Arrhidaeus, and of Seleucus I. The freshness of condition of these tetradrachms of Alexander, may lead us to infer that they were struck after his death, by the princes who succeeded him.

“ 3. The presence of the Ætolian tetradrachms, seems to confirm this supposition. I have always thought these coins later by at least half a century than the time of Alexander the Great. The period when Ætolia first formed a league is the most natural to which to refer them; but I do not remember when this was, but I should think as late as B.C. 200.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Probably, rather earlier: see Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography, art. *Ætolia*; and Dict. of Antiq., art. *Ætolicum Foedus*.

"4. The worn condition of the Sicyon tetradrachms, shews that they are of an earlier date. I should have assigned to these coins *à priori* a date of circ. B.C. 370—360.

"5. The presence of so many Athenian tetradrachms, shews that they circulated down to the period of Alexander the Great, and afterwards. This I have always been prepared to expect. The imitation of the Archaic style on them, is thus an analogous case to the adoption of the older *vase-pictures* with incised lines, and black figures on a red ground, on certain Panathenaic Amphoræ, which we know to be not earlier than the time of Alexander, because they have on them the names of Athenian archons of that epoch. These vases, which are from Ben Ghazi, I examined myself, at the Louvre. They are as clearly specimens of an imitative Archaic style, as the tetradrachms of the Patras hoard. The retention of the Archaic type and style, in the case of the Athenian coins, may be explained by supposing them to have had a far wider range of circulation than any other contemporary coinage. The purity of the silver and the far extended commercial relations of Athens, may have made the Archaic tetradrachms as familiar and as highly valued, as the old Spanish dollar of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries continued for a long period to be, in the Mediterranean.

"If such was the case, the Athenians could not have changed the type without a considerable commercial loss, from the unwillingness of foreign traders to change their old associations, and to accept a new style of coinage with equal confidence as they did the former. Such reluctance to change the *appearances* of articles of commerce, is very common in the history of trade. After the establishment of the great Eastern empire, and new commercial system of Alexander the Great, his gold and silver coinage became,

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 

*See also, Vol. 17.*

FIGUROGRAMS



as I conceive, dominant in the Levant, driving out the Athenian money, as his new cities gradually absorbed the commerce of the Mediterranean. From this time we find a very general imitation going on of his broad flat tetradrachm, in the coinage of princes and of autonomous states. Thus, for example, the principal cities in the Western coast of Asia Minor, Smyrna, Cyme, Myrrhina, the kings of Pergamus, and Side. Ætolia, Hiero of Syracuse, and Pyrrhus, all struck this style of tetradrachm. Most of the coins date, as I conceive, from B.C. 300 to B.C. 100. It was about the middle of this period, that is to say, about B.C. 200, that I should place the commencement of the broad tetradrachms of Athens, which form the third, or more modern series of that mint. That these continued from B.C. 100 at least, we know, from finding the name of Mithradates upon one of them. It is probable that this coinage continued till the time of Amyntas of Galatia, or later.

“ When I was at Patras, three gold staters of Alexander the Great were offered me for sale. They were probably part of this hoard, abstracted from it before it got into the hands of the government.”

I have now laid before the Society all that is material to numismatic science in it. I think we have good reason to congratulate lovers of numismatics, that one so practised in such studies, and so well able to profit by the opportunities which will present themselves to him, has been induced to take up his residence in one of those islands, which in ancient times played a most important part in Greek history, and in which there is every reason to hope, that many valuable remains still exist to reward Mr. Newton's zeal and research.

W. S. W. VAUX.

*May 27th, 1852.*

## V.

## UNIQUE NOBLE OF EDWARD IV.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 25, 1852.]

I HAVE much pleasure in bringing before the Society an interesting, and, to the best of my knowledge, unique coin, that has lately come into my possession; and which will enable us to fill up a gap, that has long existed in the history of the English gold coinage. The coin, which is in the finest possible condition, may be thus described:—

*Obv.*—EDWARD' DI' GRÆ REX ANGL' Z. FRANC  
DN'S HYB'. A small cross before GRÆ, Z, and  
FRANC. A pellet after DNS. No M.M.—The  
king, in a ship, as usual on the nobles of the  
Henries. Two ropes at stem and four at stern.  
No flag or rudder to the ship. Three *fleurs de lis*  
in the first and fourth quarter of the arms, and  
another underneath the shield.

*Rev.*—IHC AVT' TRANSIENS PÆR MÆDIVM ILLORU'  
IBAT. A small cross after ILLORU. M.M. A  
*fleur de lis*. A cross fleury, etc, as on the nobles  
of the Henries. In the centre Q, which appears  
to have been stamped on the die over an H. Wgt.  
107½ grs.

The weight alone is sufficient to determine that this coin was not struck under Edward III., as no nobles of less weight than 119½ grs. were coined till 1411—34 years after his death. The workmanship also, and shape of the letters point to a considerably later date, and bear a strong resemblance to what we find on the nobles of Henry V. and VI. The coin under consideration was discovered in company with one of these, in all respects similar to Ruding, Plate II. No. 9, which is attributed, and I believe correctly, to Henry VI.







It is to be remarked that the Henry noble exhibits more signs of wear by circulation than that of Edward; and that the die from which the reverse of the latter was struck, was probably originally intended for the nobles of Henry, the H in the centre, though obliterated by the E, being still quite perceptible. The H had been stamped on the die the wrong way upwards, so that the curved parts of the two letters now nearly coincide.

I think there can be no doubt that I am correct in considering the coin portrayed in the annexed engraving, a noble of the early part of the reign of Edward IV., from 1461 to 1464, and most probably of the latter year. Of this period the silver coins are very rare, and no gold coins have hitherto been discovered, the spur-rials, first struck in 1465, having been till now the earliest specimens of the gold coinage of Edward IV., and none of his *nobles* in contra-distinction to rials having been known. We have, however, the records of this earlier coinage.

Ruding, under the reign of Edward IV., relates, that in his fourth year, 1464, a new coinage took place by virtue of an indenture with William, Lord Hastings. The gold coins were then reduced to twenty pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence in the pound weight by tale; that is, there were, as in the three former reigns, to be made out of each tower pound of gold of 5376 grs. troy, fifty nobles of 107½ grs. each, but they were to be current at eight shillings and fourpence, instead of six shillings and eightpence as heretofore. In his next year, 1465, the gold coins were again altered, for now forty-five nobles of about 119½ grs. each were to be made of the pound weight of standard gold, each noble going at ten shillings.

These nobles, or as they are now commonly termed rials or spur-rials, are still abundant, while the gold coins of the

previous year (of which mine probably is one), were so scarce even at the time when they were struck, that, as Ruding observes, all the old chroniclers except Stow, have confounded the two together.

This scarcity may have been partly owing to the unsettled state of the kingdom at that time, but no doubt its principal cause was, that in the indenture of 1464, the value of gold, as compared with silver, was fixed too low, in consequence of which but little gold would be brought into the mint for coinage, it being worth more in the state of bullion than of coin. That this was the case is evident, from the great rise in the mint value of gold, that it was found necessary to make in the following year. In 1464, standard gold and standard silver were coined in the proportion of 1 to  $11\frac{111}{1000}$  while in the succeeding year the ratio was advanced to 1 to 12; so that the value of a pound of gold, which if coined in 1464 would have been but £20 16s. 8d., was, if minted in 1465, no less than £22 10s., the weight and standard of the silver coins by which it was valued still remaining the same.

No wonder then, that the coinage of the former year should have been so small, that but a solitary specimen should have survived to our times; and well might "our sovereign lord the King Edward" complain in his early proclamations "of the lack of bryngyng of bolion into his myntes."

JOHN EVANS.

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## MISCELLANEA.

DENARIUS OF P. NIGER.—When at Paris during the summer of the present year, I purchased a denarius of Pescennius Niger, with the reverse *Victoriae Aug.* The quality of the silver of which the denarii of this emperor are made is generally so base, and the workmanship, striking, and general appearance so execrable, that I had hitherto put up with the blank in my series of imperial Roman silver, rather than deface it with a specimen of these coins in the ordinary state, although in any condition they are of considerable rarity. The specimen in question, is the finest coin of Pescennius Niger that I have ever seen: in fact it ranges with the coins of the preceding and succeeding emperors, without materially offending the eye by its inferiority; and it was on this account that I purchased it, the reverse being, perhaps, the least rare of all those of the denarii of this prince. But on subsequently examining the obverse with more care, I discovered a variety in the legend which appears to be unpublished.

The different legends given by Mionnet and Akerman are as follows :—

IMP. CAES. PESC. NIGER IVS.

C. PESC. NIGER IVST.

" " " " " AVG.

" " " PESCEN. NIG. IVS. AVG., or A or AV.

The legend sometimes ends with COS II.

The legend on my coin reads :—

IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NGER. IVS. M.

*Rev.*—VICTORIAE AVG. Victory walking; a palm in the right hand, and a wreath in the left.

The variety consists in the final letter M on the obverse, which is too clear to admit the possibility of doubt. It is difficult to suppose that by that letter it is intended to indicate the title *Maximus*, and yet it is not easy to suggest any other interpretation. The silver coins of *Pescennius*, though bearing Latin legends, were struck at Antioch, and possibly the Oriental proneness to magniloquence may have dictated so unusual a self-ascription of greatness.

*November, 1852.*

J. B. BERGNE.

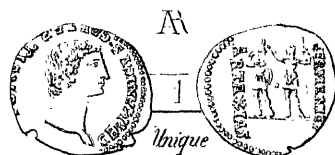
**DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.**—A curious discovery of coins, hitherto unrecorded, took place about thirteen years ago at Horse-heath, near Linton, Cambridgshire. A waggon in its course over the heath getting into a deep rut, was obliged to be forced out by the aid of the driver, who saw adhering to the wheels what he considered to be a brass button. It was a Roman coin; and when the wheels were moved he saw another or two, and on going back to the rut, found that he had crushed a jar, in which there were about 200 more. He sold them in Cambridge; and from an examination of a few of the number, they seem to have consisted of the later Roman series; coins of Hadrian, Severus, Nerva Macrinus, and a few Legionary being among them.

F. W. F.

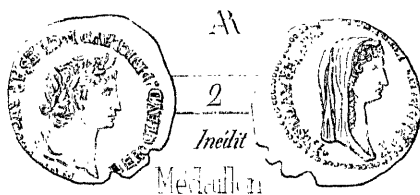
**SALE OF MR. SABATTIER'S COLLECTION OF ANCIENT COINS.**—This collection, which comprises some remarkable and unique pieces, is announced for sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 25th April. The catalogue, prepared by Mr. Curt, reached us just as we were going to press. We are permitted to give, in this number of the Numismatic Chronicle, two of the plates which illustrate it, in which are represented several examples deserving of especial notice. Among them may be mentioned a unique coin of Plautiana (lot 33); the Germanicus and Artaxias (lot 70); a medallion in silver of Nero and Agrippina, and an unedited piece in third brass of the tyrant Pacatianus. There are also gold coins of Aemilianus, and of Julianus Tyrannus, and some rare pieces of the family of Constantine; but as these are delineated in the plates, a particular description will not be needed.

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GERMANICVS ET ARTAXIAS



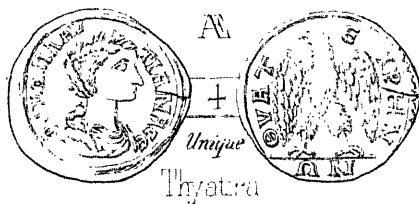
NERO ET AGRIPPINA IVNIOR



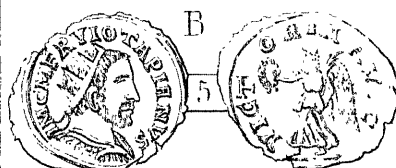
CLODIVS MACRVS



PLAVTIANA VXOR PESCENNII



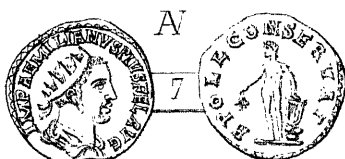
IOVAPIANVS



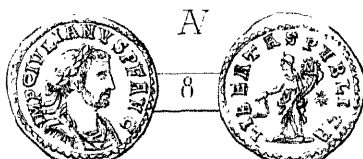
PANATIANVS



AEMILIANVS



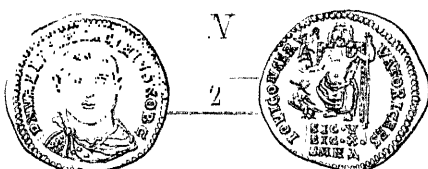
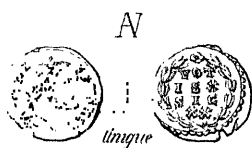
IVLIANVS TYRANNVS





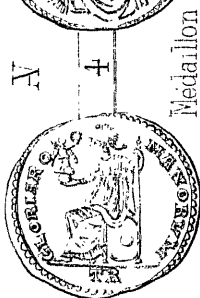
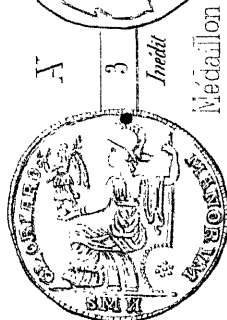
GALERIUS MAXIMIANVS

MAXIMINVS, IVNIOR

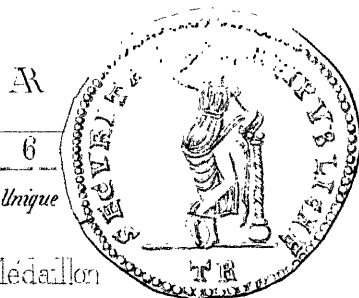


CONSTANTINVS

CONSTANTINVS II



MAGNENTIVS







## VI.

### AN EPITOME OF CHINESE NUMISMATICS.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, HON. LIB. NUM. SOC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27, 1852.]

IN my account of 欽定錢錄 *Kin Ting Tseen Luh*, a Chinese work on coins, in the Library of the Society, which was read at the first meeting of this session, I intimated my intention of forming a list of the Chinese dynasties, both major and minor, and also of the various states and princes whose coins are represented in that work, with their respective 年號 *Neen Haou*, or year's designations, chronologically arranged. I now beg leave to present to the Society a list of that description, arranged in a tabular form, and also to offer a few explanatory remarks, although at the risk of repeating some of those which I have before made in the two papers on Chinese works on coins, already laid before the Society.

In order to render this list as perfect as possible, I have not confined myself to one work only, but have carefully collated the three works on coins to which I have access; viz. 錢式圖 *Tseen Shih Too*, "Representations of specimens of money," and 欽定錢錄 *Kin Ting Tseen Luh*, "Catalogue of imperial authorised money," both of which are in the library of the Society, and formed the subjects of the two papers I have alluded to; and a third work

entitled 錢志新編 *Tseen Che Sin Peen*, "Chronological account of money, newly arranged," in four volumes, belonging to our member, Walter Hawkins, Esq. In the appropriation of the earliest money of the Chinese, these works differ materially; but in the assignment of the later coins there is, in every instance, a very close agreement, as there are not more than two or three cases in which the appropriation is not the same in the three. In each of them, however, there are many coins given which do not appear in the other two, and these are, in many cases, assigned to dynasties, states, or princes, which also are not mentioned in those works. I have therefore very carefully compared the three together, inserting in the list, in their proper places, these additional coins, dynasties, states, and princes; and have thus endeavoured to render this table as complete an epitome of Chinese numismatics as the means within my reach would allow. I may also state, that the arrangement appearing to me to be more complete and satisfactory in the third work I have mentioned, viz. *Tseen Che Sin Peen*, I have taken that as the foundation of the whole, inserting, where necessary, the additional matter from the other two works.

The most ancient Chinese money was of the kinds called 刀 *Tao*, and 布 *Poo*. These, however, I have every reason to believe were never current, but were the forms in which the tribute exacted from the surrounding dependent nations subject to the Chinese government was paid. Round money with a central hole, such as is current at the present day, was first struck by 太公 *Tae Kung*, one of the ministers of 武王 *Woo Wang*, the founder of the 周 *Chow* dynasty, who obtained the supreme power about 1118 years B.C. This money consisted simply of round discs of metal

with a hole in the centre, and was without any inscription or ornament, not having even the raised rim. This money is called by the Chinese 無字錢 *Woo Tsze Tseen*, "no inscription money." 景王 *King Wang*, the twenty-fifth Emperor of the *Chow*, about 500 B.C., is said to have been the first who struck money with an inscription on it; and from that time to the present no material alteration, either in the form or in the metal in which the coins are struck, appears to have been made. This round money, being the general currency of the empire, is the most interesting in a numismatic point of view, and I have therefore almost exclusively confined my attention to it, the *Tao* and *Poo* money being mentioned only incidentally.

The character of the inscriptions on the Chinese money varies at different periods. On the *Tao* and *Poo* money the inscriptions are in very rude ancient characters, many of which are at the present day quite unintelligible to the Chinese themselves. When they can be made out they appear to relate chiefly to the weight or value of the money, and, as far as I can judge, have no chronological interest whatever. I have therefore, in the Table, merely stated the occurrence of these kinds of money, without entering into any details respecting them.

The earliest inscriptions on the round money are also much of the same description, referring either to the denomination, or to the weight or value. Thus, one of the coins of *King Wang*, of the *Chow*, has on it 寶貨 *Paou Ho*, "exchange of value," being its denomination; and another has passing round the coin the words 重一兩十二銖 *Chung yih leang shih urh choo*, weight one ounce twelve *choo*. 半兩 *Pwan leang*, "half ounce," is also a very common inscription on these early coins, as well as

三 *San*, or 五朱 *Woo choo*, "three or five *choo*," expressive of the weight or the value of the coin. These inscriptions are also in early characters, differing much from those of the present day.

孝武帝 *Heaou Woo Te*, of the dynasty of the 晉 *Tsin*, who reigned about A.D. 370, is recorded as having been the first to place on his coins the 年號 *Neen haou*, or, "designation of the year." This *Neen haou* was at the first an epithet applied to such years of an emperor's reign as were distinguished by some remarkable event. It appears afterwards to have been applied indiscriminately; and in the present day the *Neen haou*, and the name by which the emperor is commonly known, are identical, being assumed at the accession of the prince, and not afterwards changed, however long the reign may endure. This was not always the case; and there occur repeated instances of two, three, and, in one case, of no fewer than nine of these years' denominations, in one reign. They are of great importance in the study of Chinese numismatics, as it is principally by these we are enabled to refer coins to their respective monarchs.

At the first they are not of very frequent occurrence on the coins; but after the accession of the 唐 *Tang* dynasty, A.D. 633, they are scarcely ever omitted. They are generally some flattering or adulatory epithets applied to the Imperial government or to the emperor himself, and, in themselves, are of but little interest: many of them are difficult to render into English, excepting by a paraphrase. As instances, I may give the designations of five of the emperors of the present dynasty in succession, with the ideas which it appears to me they were intended to express. 康熙 *Kang He* seems to refer to the increasing felicity and glory of the empire; 雍正 *Yung Ching*, to the undeviating harmo-

nious agreement of the people; 乾隆 *Keen Lung*, to the increasing affluence of the empire; 嘉慶 *Kea King*, to the supreme goodness of the emperor; and 道光 *Tao Kwang*, to the glory resulting to the empire from the excellent principles of the government. These epithets are the names by which the five emperors of China, between 1662 and about 1850, are known to European nations. They are, however, as I shall presently shew, not their real names, but only epithets applied to the first years of their reigns.

The inscriptions on the current coins consist, I may say invariably, of four characters, two of which form the *Neen haou*, and the other two are the designation of the coin. The characters forming the *Neen haou* are now placed above and below the central square hole, and those of the designation to the right and left of the same. In some of the early coins, however, these positions of the *Neen haou* and of the designation are not strictly attended to; but in coins of recent date this variation is of very unfrequent occurrence.

The designations on the coins are almost invariably either 通 *Tung*, "exchange," 元 *Yuen*, "first," "chief," or 重 *Chung*, "heavy." 泉 *Tseuen*, "money," 府 *Foo*, "treasure," and 平 *Ping*, "equal," "just," occasionally occur, but these are very rarely met with. To these the word 寶 *Pao*, "value," is universally added; and 通寶 *Tung paou*, "exchange of value," is by far the most frequent of these combinations, and, indeed, may be said to be the only designation of later times. Inscriptions very seldom occur on the reverses of the early coins: when present, they appear to refer either to the value of the coin or the place of striking. Sometimes figures, such as the moon and stars, or a dragon or serpent, are met with, but these coins appear to be rare.

On the reverses of recent coins inscriptions in Tartar characters occur. These refer chiefly to the denominations of the coin, being generally either *Tung pao*, *Yuen pao*, *Tseen pao*, or *Kwang pao*. In some instances they designate the place where the coin was struck.

As the *Neen haou* is at the present day identical with the name by which the emperor of China is commonly known, I may perhaps be allowed to introduce a few remarks on the modes adopted by the Chinese in assigning names to individuals and to their monarchs, particularly as there exists considerable difficulty in readily making out the real designations applied to such individuals. These names are, as is customary among ourselves, extremely various, and are also of several classes. The first is the 姓 *Sing*, or family name. Every family appears to have had, from time immemorial, a name common to all the individuals composing it. These family names are said to amount to 100; and so important is a knowledge of them considered by the Chinese, that they form one of their earliest subjects of study; and in an introductory work in my possession the second section is devoted to the 100 *Sing*, or family names. This name is always placed before the other names, and is thus the first word of the appellations, however numerous they may be, of an emperor or private individual. It answers to our surname.

In infancy the Chinese have a name given them called 名 *Ming*, and upon their arrival at the age of twenty, another name or title called 字 *Tsze* is assumed. This last is generally formed of two words, which are added to the family name, and thus form the ordinary designation of the individual. After death, men who have distinguished themselves for their virtue or learning receive a posthumous appellation called 諱 *Hwuy*. This name is deemed

so sacred as not to be used on any common occasion. The same rules apply to the emperors; but their persons are esteemed so holy that it is considered a crime of the highest degree of atrocity to pronounce, or even to write at full, the names by which they are known during life. These appear to be the *Ming* names, no mention of those called 字 *Tsze* appearing in their records, the *Ming* only being mentioned. This necessity of abstaining from the use of the names of the emperor has led to the substitution of the *Neen haou* for them; and thus the reigning emperor is known by that designation only, his real name never being employed in speaking of him. After death, two kinds of names are given him, one called 諡 *She*, which has regard to his qualities or to his actions, and another called 廟號 *Meaou heaou*, or temple name, being that by which the deceased prince is designated in the tablets of the imperial reigning family. This name has reference to the descent or paternity of the individual, and is that by which he is usually designated in their historical records. It needs scarcely to be mentioned that this variety of appellations produces considerable confusion in treating upon a subject like the present; but once understood, much of the apparent ambiguity vanishes, although there is still some danger of employing one of the other names instead of that by which the emperor is known in history. Thus, even Du Halde, in his History of China, calls the emperors of the *Ming* dynasty, sometimes by their temple names, sometimes by their *Ming* names; and in one or two instances we have the *Neen haou* given as the name of the emperor. Such being the custom of the Chinese, it must be evident that *Kang He*, *Yung Ching*, *Keen Lung*, and so on, the designations by which the emperors of China of the present dynasty were known during their lives, both to their subjects and to foreign nations,



being *Neen Haou*, were not the *names* by which they were really designated. These I have not hitherto met with; but their temple names, or those by which, according to the Chinese historians, they will or ought to be known to future ages, are, for *Kang He*, 太清 *Tae Tsing*; for *Yung Ching*, 世宗 *She Tsung*; for *Keen Lung*, 高宗 *Kaou Tsung*; and for *Kea King*, 仁宗 *Jin Tsung*. That for *Tao Kwang*, who ascended the throne in 1820 and died, I believe, in 1850, I have not yet met with.

In order to render these observations more intelligible, I will give an example or two of the manner in which the names of the emperors are expressed in the Chinese numismatic works which form the subject of the present Paper. These instances are taken from the account of the coins of the *Yuen* dynasty, as the names of several of the emperors of that race are familiar to most of us. The second monarch of that dynasty is thus designated 元世祖名忽必烈 *Yuen She Tsou ming Hwuh Peih Lee*. The first word 元 *Yuen*, is the name of the dynasty or family; 世祖 *She Tsou* is the 廟 *meaou*, or temple name given to this emperor after his death. The remaining words 名忽必烈 *ming Hwuh Peih Lee* must be rendered "whose *Ming*, or ordinary name was *Hwuh peih lee*." The whole may therefore be translated into English thus: The Emperor *She Tsou* of the *Yuen* dynasty, whose *Ming*, or ordinary name was *Hwuh Peih Lee*. The account goes on to state that he was the brother of the emperor immediately preceding him, and that he reigned thirty-five years. The Tartar name of this monarch was *Chubilai Tsetzen Khan*, well known to us as *Kublai Khan*. He reigned over China from about A.D. 1260 to 1294. His successor is called 成宗名鐵木耳

*Ching Tsung ming Tee Muh Urh*, and is stated to have been the uncle of the preceding monarch, and to have reigned thirteen years. His Tartar appellation was *Timour Khan*. In this, as in the preceding example, *Ching Tsung* is the *Meaou* or temple name, and his *Ming* or ordinary name is said to have been *Tee muh urh*. The Chinese names *Hwuh peih lee* and *Tee muh urh* are so evidently the same as *Kublai* and *Timour*, names perfectly familiar to us, as to render any further remarks wholly unnecessary. It must, however, be observed that the name of the dynasty or family is placed, in the numismatic work, at the head of the section in which the coins of that dynasty are described, and is not repeated before each succeeding monarch.

The Table to which I have now to call your attention, is arranged in columns. The first contains the names of the dynasties or states striking the coins. The Chinese reckon thirty-two dynasties from the *Hea*, B.C. 2218, to that now reigning, the *Tsing*, which acquired the imperial power A.D. 1644. These principal dynasties I have distinguished, not only by giving the dates of their accession and numbering them, but also by their being in capital letters. As there are various other dynasties and states mentioned in Chinese history besides the thirty-two principal ones, where these occur they are given in the same column with the others, without date or number, and in the ordinary character. These are to be considered as having been contemporaneous with the dynasties which immediately precede them. The second column contains the *Meaou*, or temple names of the emperors, &c., who struck the coins. The third column is devoted to the inscriptions on the coins, and here all the *Neen haou* given in the three works will be found referred to their respective emperors.

As after the introduction of the *Neen haou* the remaining portion of the legend on the coins consists in almost every

instance of the characters I have already mentioned in speaking of the inscriptions on the coins, it is omitted, the *Neen haou* only being noticed. The fourth column contains such incidental remarks as may have happened to occur in the course of constructing the Table; and I may also state that in almost every instance the Chinese word is expressed in English letters as well as in the original characters. I have not, however, attempted the translation of the *Neen haou*, considering that the instances I have given in this and in the former papers are sufficient to shew their general nature; and also that, as the meaning of the *Neen haou* has no direct reference whatever either to the coin or to the emperor, their interpretation is not required for the appropriation of the coins of China.

Such is a brief summary of the plan I have followed in the construction of this Table; and I trust the whole has been done in such a manner as to render the subject of Chinese coinage in some degree intelligible to those who may feel inclined to pursue this, I must confess, not very alluring branch of numismatics; and also to enable them to arrange such coins as they may possess according to their respective princes and dates.

The use of this Table is so obvious as scarcely to need any explanation. Having ascertained the *Neen haou* on a coin, it is to be sought for in the column in which these denominations are given: when found, the names of the dynasty, and of the Emperor under whom it was struck, will be found over against it in the first and second columns. Should the *Neen haou* happen to have been used by more Emperors than one, the incidental remarks will assist in rightly appropriating it.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

T. S. T. *Tseen Shih Too*.

K. T. *King Ting (Tseen Luh)*.

T. C. *Tseen Che (Sin Peen)*.

These are the Three Works employed in forming the Table.

## TABLE OF CHINESE COINS.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
1 夏 HEA B.C. 2218.			The money of the first two dynasties is of the kind called 布 <i>Poo</i> and 刀 <i>Taou</i> . <sup>1</sup>
2 商 SHANG B.C. 1762.			Their inscriptions are in ancient characters and very rude. They are very numerous, but void of any particular interest.
3 周 CHOW B.C. 1118.	武王 <i>Woo Wang</i> , 1st Emp.		The earliest round money was struck by 太公 <i>Tae Kung</i> , minister of this monarch. It is called 無字錢 <i>Woo Tszee Tseen</i> , "no Inscription money," and is absolutely without any inscription or ornament whatever, being simply a flat round disc with a square hole in the middle.

<sup>1</sup> For Figures of the *Poo* and *Tao* money, see Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII., P. 143.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
	景王 <i>King Wang,</i> 25th Emp. about 550 B.C.	寶貨 <i>Paou Ho</i>  重一兩十二銖 <i>Chung yih leang shih urh choo.</i> Weight one ounce twelve <i>Choo.</i>	In old characters. These are the earliest round coins with inscriptions.  In old characters round the central hole which is not square but round.
4 秦 TSIN B.C. 252.	始皇 <i>Che Hwang</i>	半兩 <i>Pwan Leang,</i> half <i>Leang</i> or ounce.	In old characters.

The 列國 *Lee kwo*, or confederated nations into which China was divided during the *Chow* dynasty, occur in T. S. T., between the *Tsin* and *Han* dynasties. I have met with a list of eighteen of them. The 齊 *Tse* and 莒 *Keu*, mentioned in T. C., are two of them. Their coins are given in T. S. T., and occupy the whole of one volume and a portion of another. They are all of the *Tao* and *Poo* kind.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
5 漢 HAN B.C. 208.	高后 <i>Kaou How,</i> wife of 高祖 <i>Kaou Tsoo.</i>	半兩 <i>Pwan Leang.</i>	
	文帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>	半兩 <i>P. L.</i>	
	武帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>	三銖 <i>San Choo, P. L.,</i> 五銖 <i>Woo Choo,</i> Three and Five <i>Choo.</i>	In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS.	REMARKS.
	<b>王莽</b> <i>Wang Mang,</i> Usurper.	<b>大泉五十</b> <i>Ta, Tseuen, Woo, Shih.</i> <b>小泉直一</b> <i>Seaou, Tseuen, Chih, Yih.</i> <b>幺泉一十</b> <i>Yaou, Tseuen, Yih, Shih.</i> <b>幼泉二十</b> <i>Yew, Tseuen, Urh, Shih.</i> <b>中泉三十</b> <i>Chung, Tseuen, San, Shih.</i> <b>壯泉四十</b> <i>Chwang, Tseun, Sze, Shih.</i> <b>貨泉</b> <i>Ho, Tseuen.</i>	These are denomi- nations of the money, accompanied by the weight; they imply simply "great money, 50," "little money worth one Choo," &c. There are also <i>Tao</i> and <i>Poo</i> money of this monarch. Many of the coins have figures and inscrip- tions on the reverse.
<b>東漢</b> <i>Tung Han,</i> T. C. East- ern <i>Han.</i> Included in the <i>Han.</i>	<b>光武帝</b> <i>KwangWooTe.</i>	<b>五銖</b> <i>Woo Choo,</i> five Choo.	In old characters.
	<b>靈帝</b> <i>Ling Te.</i>	<b>五銖</b> <i>Woo Choo.</i>	In old characters.
	<b>獻帝</b> <i>Heen Te.</i>	<b>大泉五十</b> <i>Ta Tseuen Woo Shih,</i> Great money, 50.	
6 <b>蜀漢</b> SHUH HAN, T. C., called also <b>後漢</b> HOW HAN.	<b>昭烈帝</b> <i>Chaou Lee Te.</i>	<b>直百五銖</b> <i>Chih Pi Woo Choo,</i> Worth hundred five Choo.	In old characters. By some included in the <i>Han.</i>

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	INSCRIPTIONS AND NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
吳 <i>Woo.</i>	大 帝 <i>Ta Te.</i>	大 泉 五 百 <i>Ta Tseuen Woo Pih,</i> Great money, five hundred. 大 泉 當 千 <i>Ta Tseuen Tang Tsun,</i> Great money, equal to a thousand.	One of the 三國 <i>San Kwo</i> , or three kingdoms into which China was divided at this period. They were named 吳 <i>Woo</i> , 魏 <i>Wei</i> , and 蜀 <i>Shuh</i> . They flourished from 200 to 280 B.C.
7 晉 TSIN A.D. 263.		五 銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i>	In old characters. Not referred to any Emperor.
	孝 武 帝 <i>Heaou Woo Te.</i>	太 元 <i>Tae Yuen.</i>	This appears to be the first of the <i>Neen Haou</i> .
8 宋 SUNG A.D. 408.	文 帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		四 銖, 五 銖 <i>Sze Choo, Woo Choo.</i>
	孝 武 帝 <i>Heaou Woo Te.</i>	孝 建 <i>Heaou Keen</i>	In old characters.
	中 廢 帝 <i>Chung Fei Te.</i>	景 和 <i>King Ho</i> 永 光 <i>Yung Kwang.</i>	In old characters.
9 齊 TSI A.D. 477.	武 帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>		五 銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
10 梁 LEANG A.D. 500.	武 帝 <i>Woo Te.</i>	大 吉 <i>Ta Keth.</i>	In old characters.
		大 通 <i>Ta Tung.</i>	In old characters.
		大 富 <i>Ta Foo.</i>	
		定 平 <i>Ting Ping.</i>	In T. C. this coin is referred to <i>King Te.</i>
	敬 帝 <i>King Te.</i>	太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	In old characters. In K. T. This coin is referred to <i>Woo Te.</i>
11 陳 CHIN A.D. 555.	文 帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		布 泉 <i>Poo Tseuen.</i> In old characters. In T. S. T. this is referred to <i>Woo Te</i> of the <i>Leang.</i>
	宣 帝 <i>Seuen Te.</i>	太 貨 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	In old characters.
北 魏 <i>Pih Wei</i> 後 魏 <i>Hou Wei</i> K. T.	孝 文 帝 <i>Heaou Wan Te</i>	太 和 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	In old characters.
	宣 武 帝 <i>Seuen Woo Te</i>		五 銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> This coin is referred in T. S. T. to 世 帝 <i>She Te.</i>
	孝 莊 帝 <i>Heaou Chwang Te</i>	永 安 <i>Yung Gan.</i>	In old characters. Some have 土 on the reverse.



DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
北齊 <i>Pih Tsi</i> 後齊 <i>How Tsi</i> K. T.	文宣帝 <i>WanSeuen Te</i>	常平 <i>Chang Ping.</i>	On the reverse of some, the sun, moon, and stars of the great bear.
北周 <i>Pih Chow</i> 後周 <i>How Chow</i> K. T.	武帝 <i>Woo Te</i>		布泉 <i>Poo Tseuen.</i> 五行大布 <i>Woo Hing Ta Poo.</i> In old characters. Reverse, serpent, tortoise, sword, and stars. Many varieties in T. S. T.
	宣帝 <i>Seuen Te</i>		永通萬國 <i>YungTungWanKwo.</i> In old characters. Reverse, serpent, tortoise, sword, and stars.
* 成 <i>Ching</i>	李雄 <i>Le Heung.</i>	漢興 <i>Han Hing.</i>	In old characters.
* 後趙 <i>How Chaou</i> T. C. 右趙 <i>Yew Chaou</i> T. S. T.	石勒 <i>Shih Lih.</i>	豐貨 <i>Fung Ho.</i>	In old characters.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
北燕 <i>Pih Yen</i>	馮宏 <i>Fung Hung.</i>	太興 <i>Tae Hing.</i>	
* 劉 迎 論 <i>Lew Kea Lun</i> T. S. T.		大 世 <i>Ta She.</i>	Those marked * have in T. S. T. the word 附 <i>Foo</i> , before them, indicating that they were rebellious states or chieftains.
* 林 士 洪 <i>Lin Sze Hung</i> T. S. T.		太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	
12 隋 SUY A.D. 588.	文帝 <i>Wan Te.</i>		五銖 <i>Woo Choo.</i> In old characters. In K. T. there are several other coins attributed to this dynasty, some of which resemble those of the <i>Tang</i> . As they are not given either in T. S. T. or T. C. they are omitted here, being of but little interest.
13 唐 TANG A.D. 633.	高祖 <i>Kaou Tsou</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Some of these have crescents, &c., on the reverse. From this time the <i>Neen Haou</i> are nearly constant.
	高宗 <i>Kaou Tsung</i>	乾封 <i>Keen Fung.</i>	
		顯慶 <i>Heen King.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	肅宗 <i>Suh Tsung</i>	乾元 <i>Keen Yuen.</i>	Many varieties.
	代宗 <i>Tae Tsung</i>	大歷 <i>Ta Leih.</i>	
	德宗 <i>Tih Tsung</i>	建中 <i>Keen Chung.</i>	
		開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Reverse, various characters.
	穆宗 <i>Muh Tsung</i>	長慶 <i>Chang King.</i>	
	敬宗 <i>King Tsung</i>	寶歷 <i>Paou Leih.</i>	
	武宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	With single characters on the reverse.
	懿宗 <i>E Tsung.</i>	咸通 <i>Han Tung.</i>	
14 後梁 HOW LEANG A.D. 908. 朱梁 <i>Choo Leang,</i> T. S. T.	史思明 <i>She Sze Ming,</i> a rebel.	得壹 <i>Tih Yih.</i>	
		順天 <i>Shun Teen.</i>	
	太祖 <i>Tae Tsou.</i>	開平 <i>Kae Ping.</i>	This and the four succeeding dynasties are termed 五代 <i>Woo Tae</i> , or five short dynasties, their whole duration having been but 54 years, from A.D. 908 to 962.
		鳳歷 <i>Fung Leih.</i>	
		龍德 <i>Lung Tih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
15 後唐 HOW TANG	明 宗 <i>Ming Tsung.</i>	天 成 <i>Teen Ching.</i>	
16 後晉 HOW TSIN.	高 祖 <i>Kaou Tsou.</i>	天 福 <i>Teen Fuh.</i>	
17 後漢 HOW HAN.	高 祖 <i>Kaou Tsou.</i>	漢 元 <i>Han Yuen.</i>	
18 後周 HOW CHOW.	世 宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	周 元 <i>Chow Yuen.</i>	These coins have also various characters and figures on the reverse.
助 國 <i>Tsoo Kwo,</i> T. S. T.		助 國 <i>Tsoo Kwo.</i>	From this to 燕 附 <i>Yen</i> , the epithet 附 <i>Foo</i> is applied in T. S. T., implying that they were rebellious states. It is doubtful whether these Inscriptions are <i>Neen Haou</i> .
楊 吳 <i>Yang Woo,</i> T. S. T.		大 和 <i>Ta Ho.</i>	
南 唐 <i>Nan Tang.</i>	元 宗 <i>Yuen Tsung.</i>	保 大 <i>Paou Ta.</i>	
		唐 國 <i>Tang Kwo.</i>	These inscriptions appear to refer to the <i>Tang</i> nation rather than to any definite period or sovereign.
		大 唐 <i>Ta Tang.</i>	
		永 通 <i>Yung Tung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	後主 <i>How Choo.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	This prince's name was 煜 <i>Yu</i> . In K. T. this coin is referred to <i>Yuen Tsung</i> .
前蜀 <i>Tseen Shuh.</i>	高祖王建 <i>Kaou Tsoo Wang Keen.</i>	永平 <i>Yung Ping.</i>	
		通正 <i>Tung Ching.</i>	
		天漢 <i>Teen Han.</i>	
		光天 <i>Kwang Teen.</i>	
	後主衍 <i>How Choo Yen.</i>	乾德 <i>Keen Tih.</i>	
		咸康 <i>Han Kang.</i>	
後蜀 <i>How Shuh.</i>	後主 <i>How Choo.</i>	廣政 <i>Kwang Ching.</i>	
	主孟昶 <i>Choo Mang Chang. K. T.</i>		
閩 <i>Min.</i>	太祖王審知 <i>Tae Tsoo. Wang Shin Che.</i>	開元 <i>Kae Yuen.</i>	Iron money.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	太宗王 璘初 <i>Tae Tsung Wang Lin Choo</i>	永 和 <i>Yung Ho.</i>	
	景宗王 義初 <i>King Tsung Wang He Choo</i>	永 隆 <i>Yung Lung.</i>	
	王延義 <i>Wang Yen He. T. S. T. K. T.</i>		
	王延政 <i>Wang Yen Ching.</i>	天 德 <i>Teen Tih.</i>	On the reverse 毀 <i>Yin.</i>
南 漢 <i>Nan Han.</i>	高祖劉 龔 <i>Kaou Tsou Lew Yen.</i>	乾 亨 <i>Keen Hang.</i>	
		大 有 <i>Ta Yew.</i>	
楚 <i>Tsoo.</i>	武穆王 馬殷 <i>Woo Muh Wang Ma Yin.</i>	乾 封 <i>Keen Fung.</i>	
		天 策 <i>Teen Tsih.</i>	
燕 <i>Yen.</i>	劉守光 <i>Lew Show Kwang.</i>	應 天 <i>Ying Teen.</i>	Reverse 方 <i>Wan.</i>

DYNASTIES, &c,	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
19 宋 SUNG. A.D. 962.	太祖 <i>Tae Tsoo.</i>	宋 元 <i>Sung Yuen.</i>	With a crescent or star on the reverse.
	太宗 <i>Tae Tsung.</i>	太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	Also with ditto.
		淳化 <i>Shun Hwa.</i>	Also in O. C.
		至道 <i>Che Taou.</i>	Also in O. C.
	眞宗 <i>Chin Tsung.</i>	咸 平 <i>Han Ping.</i>	
		景德 <i>King Tih.</i>	
		祥符 <i>Seang Foo.</i>	
		天禧 <i>Teen He.</i>	
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	天 聖 <i>Teen Shing.</i>	
		明道 <i>Ming Tao.</i>	
		景祐 <i>King Yew.</i>	
		皇宋 <i>Hwang Sung.</i>	There are coins also of a larger size having 五 <i>Woo</i> , 5, on the reverse.
		康定 <i>Kang Ting.</i>	
		慶歷 <i>King Leih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
		皇 祐 <i>Hwang Yew.</i>	
		至 和 <i>Che Ho.</i>	
		嘉 祐 <i>Kea Yew.</i>	
	英 宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	治 平 <i>Che Ping.</i>	Some in old characters.
	神 宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	熙 寧 <i>He Ning.</i>	Some in old characters.
		元 豐 <i>Yuen Fung.</i>	In O. C. and also in the written character.
	哲 宗 <i>Che Tsung.</i>	元 祐 <i>Yuen Yew.</i>	In O. C. and also in the written and seal character.
		紹 聖 <i>Shao Shing.</i>	Also in O. C. &c.
		元 符 <i>Yuen Foo.</i>	Ditto.
	徽 宗 <i>Hwuy Tsung.</i>	聖 宋 <i>Shing Sung.</i>	
		崇 寧 <i>Tsung Ning.</i>	
		大 觀 <i>Ta Kwan.</i>	Some of these are of larger size and have figures on the reverse.
		政 和 <i>Ching Ho.</i>	
		重 和 <i>Chung Ho.</i>	



DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
		宣 和 <i>Seuen Ho.</i>	Some have 陝 <i>Hea</i> on the reverse.
	欽 宗 <i>Kin Tsung.</i>	靖 康 <i>Tsing Kang.</i>	Some of larger size and in seal characters.
南宋 <i>Nan Sung.</i> Eastern branch of the <i>Sung.</i>	高 宗 <i>Kaou Tsung.</i>	建 炎 <i>Keen Yen.</i>	
		紹 興 <i>Shao Hing.</i>	On the reverse of some 利 <i>Le</i> , a cres- cent, or a crescent and star.
	孝 宗 <i>Heaou Tsung.</i>	隆 興 <i>Lung Hing.</i>	
		乾 道 <i>Keen Tao.</i>	Also with 正 <i>Ching</i> , or a crescent and star on the reverse.
		淳 熙 <i>Shun He.</i>	Various characters, numerals, a crescent and star on the reverse.
	光 宗 <i>Kwang Tsung.</i>	紹 熙 <i>Shao He.</i>	With numerals or various characters on the reverse. Some are also of larger size.
	寧 宗 <i>Ning Tsung.</i>	慶 元 <i>King Yuen.</i>	
		嘉 泰 <i>Kea Tae.</i>	With 元 on the reverse, some of larger size are without any character on reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
		開 禧 <i>Kae He.</i>	With 元 <i>Yuen</i> or 漢 <i>Han</i> on the reverse.
		嘉 定 <i>Kea Ting.</i>	Some with 元 <i>Yuen</i> or numerals on reverse, some also of larger size. In K.T. these coins are referred to <i>Le Tsung</i> .
	理 宗 <i>Le Tsung.</i>	天 宋 <i>Ta Sung.</i>	With 元 on the reverse.
		紹 定 <i>Chao Ting.</i>	With 元 on the reverse.
		端 平 <i>Twan Ping.</i>	Some with 元 on the reverse, one of larger size has 利折十 <i>Le Che Shih</i> .
		嘉 熙 <i>Kea He.</i>	Some with 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse, one of larger size.
		淳 祐 <i>Shun Yew.</i>	Some have 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse, others numerals of larger size.
		皇 宋 <i>Hwang Sung.</i>	With 元 <i>Yuen</i> on the reverse.
		開 慶 <i>Kae King.</i>	Reverse 元 <i>Yuen</i> .
		景 定 <i>King Ting.</i>	Reverse 元 <i>Yuen</i> .

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	度 宗 <i>Tso Tsung.</i>	咸 淳 <i>Han Shun.</i>	Reverse 元 or numerals.
	附 劉 豫 <i>Foo Lew Yu.</i>	阜 冒 <i>Fow Chung.</i>	This appears to have been a rebel chieftain.
遼 <i>Leaou.</i>	太 祖 <i>Tae Tsou.</i>	天 贊 <i>Teen Tsan.</i>	
	穆 宗 <i>Muh Tsung.</i>	應 歷 <i>Ying Leih.</i>	
	景 宗 <i>King Tsung.</i>	乾 亨 <i>Keen Hang.</i>	
	聖 宗 <i>Shing Tsung.</i>	統 和 <i>Tung Ho.</i>	
		太 平 <i>Tae Ping.</i>	
	興 宗 <i>Hing Tsung.</i>	重 熙 <i>Chung He.</i>	
	道 宗 <i>Taou Tsung.</i>	清 寧 <i>Tsing Ning.</i>	
		咸 雍 <i>Han Yung.</i>	
		太 康 <i>Tae Kang.</i>	
		大 安 <i>Tu Gan.</i>	
		壽 昌 <i>Show Chung.</i>	
		壽 隆 <i>Show Lung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	天 祚 帝 <i>Teen Tsoo Te.</i>	乾 統 <i>Keen Tung.</i>	
		天 慶 <i>Teen King.</i>	
		天 感 <i>Teen Han.</i>	
		千 秋 <i>Tseen Tsew.</i>	Possibly not <i>Neen Hiau</i> . The text implies that these coins were struck by the empress of <i>Teen Tsoo Te</i> .
		大 千 <i>Ta Tseen.</i>	
金 <i>Kin.</i>	廢 帝 <i>Fei Te.</i> T. C.	正 隆 <i>Ching Lung.</i>	There is some confusion here, the names in the three books being all different.
	海 陵 王 <i>Hae Ling Wang</i> T. S. T.		
	煬 王 <i>Yang Wang.</i> K. T.		
	世 宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>		
	章 宗 <i>Chang Tsung.</i>	大 定 <i>Ta Ting.</i>	Various characters on the reverse.
		泰 和 <i>Tae Ho.</i>	Large coins, the inscriptions in the seal character.
		承 安 <i>Ching Gan.</i>	
夏 <i>Hea.</i>	景 宗 <i>King Tsung.</i>	天 授 <i>Teen Show.</i>	Called in T. S. T.
			附 夏 <i>Foo Hea</i> also 西 夏 <i>Sze Hea.</i> This appropriation is doubtful.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	崇宗 <i>Tsung Tsung.</i>	大德 <i>Ta Tih.</i>	
		元德 <i>Yuen Tih.</i>	
		正德 <i>Ching Tih.</i>	
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	天盛 <i>Teen Shing.</i>	
		乾祐 <i>Keen Chih.</i>	
	桓宗 <i>Hwan Tsung.</i>	天慶 <i>Teen King.</i>	
	襄宗 <i>Seang Tsung.</i>	皇建 <i>Hwang Keen.</i>	
	神宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	光定 <i>Kwang Ting.</i>	
附偽齊 <i>Foo Wei Tsi</i> T. S. T.	劉豫 <i>Lew Yu.</i>	阜昌 <i>Fow Chang.</i>	Inscription in rude seal characters.
20 元 YUEN A.D. 1281.	世祖 <i>She Tsoo.</i>	至元 <i>Che Yuen.</i>	
	成宗 <i>Ching Tsung.</i>	大德 <i>Ta Tih.</i>	
	武宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	至大 <i>Che Ta.</i>	There are also large coins of this prince with the inscription in seal character.
		大元 <i>Ta Yuen.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	仁 宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	皇 慶 <i>Hwang King.</i>	
	英 宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	至 治 <i>Che Che.</i>	
	泰 定 帝 <i>Tae Ting Te.</i>	泰 定 <i>Tae Ting.</i>	
		致 和 <i>Ching Ho.</i>	
	文 宗 <i>Wan Tsung.</i>	至 順 <i>Che Shun.</i>	
	順 帝 <i>Shun Te.</i>	至 元 <i>Che Yuen.</i>	
		至 正 <i>Che Ching.</i>	Both large and small, having various Tartar characters on the reverses.
天 完 <i>Teen Hwan.</i>	徐 壽 輝 <i>Seu Show Hwuy.</i>	治 平 <i>Che Ping.</i>	In T. S. T. this and the three following have 附 <i>Foo</i> , "rebel," before them.
		天 啟 <i>Teen Ke.</i>	
		天 定 <i>Teen Ting.</i>	
宋 <i>Sung.</i>	韓 林 兒 <i>Han Lin Urh.</i>	龍 鳳 <i>Lung Fung.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEBN HAOU.	REMARKS.
吳 <i>Woo</i> 附偽吳 <i>Foo Wei</i> <i>Woo. T.S.T.</i>	張士誠 <i>Chang Sze</i> <i>Ching.</i>	天 佑 <i>Teen Yew.</i>	
漢 <i>Han.</i> 附偽漢 <i>Foo Wei</i> <i>Han. T.S.T.</i>	陳友諒 <i>Chin Yew Leang</i>	大 義 <i>Ta E.</i>	
夏 <i>Hea.</i>	明玉珍 <i>Ming Yuh Chin</i>	天 統 <i>Teen Tung.</i>	In old characters.
21 明 MING A.D. 1370.	太祖 <i>Tae Tsoo.</i>	大 中 <i>Ta Chung</i>	Large coins with numerals, &c., on the reverse.
		大 明 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	
		洪 武 <i>Hung Woo.</i>	Large and small coins with numerals, &c., on the reverse.
	惠宗 <i>Hwuy Tsung.</i>	建 文 <i>Keen Wan.</i>	
	成宗 <i>Ching Tsoo.</i>	永 樂 <i>Yung Yo.</i>	
	仁宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	洪 熙 <i>Hung He.</i>	Some with figures on the reverse.
	宣宗 <i>Seuen Tsung.</i>	宣 德 <i>Seuen Tih.</i>	

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	英宗 <i>Ying Tsung.</i>	正統 <i>Ching Tung</i>	
		天順 <i>Teen Shun.</i>	
	代宗 <i>Tae Tsung.</i>	景泰 <i>King Tae.</i>	
	憲宗 <i>Heen Tsung.</i>	成化 <i>Ching Hwa.</i>	
	孝宗 <i>Heaou Tsung.</i>	弘治 <i>Hung Che.</i>	
	武宗 <i>Woo Tsung.</i>	正德 <i>Ching Tih.</i>	Some very large and with figures on the reverse.
	世宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	大明天 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	
		嘉靖 <i>Kea Tsing.</i>	
	穆宗 <i>Muh Tsung.</i>	隆慶 <i>Lung King.</i>	
	神宗 <i>Shin Tsung.</i>	萬曆 <i>Wan Leih.</i>	Many have characters on the reverse.
	光宗 <i>Kwang Tsung.</i>	泰昌 <i>Tae Chang.</i>	Many with stars and crescent on the reverse.
	熹宗 <i>He Tsung.</i>	天啟 <i>Teen Ke.</i>	Large and small coins with characters and numerals on the reverse.



DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	懷宗 <i>Hwae Tsung</i> 莊烈帝 <i>Chwang Li Te.</i> K. T.	崇禎 <i>Tsung Ching.</i>	Ditto. Some have a horse.
明末諸王 <i>Ming Mo Choo Wang,</i> Princes at the end of the <i>Ming</i> dynasty. In the province of 應天 <i>Ying Teen.</i>	福王 <i>Fuh Wang.</i>	弘光 <i>Hung Kwang.</i>	On the subversion of the <i>Ming</i> dynasty many princes of that family refused to submit to the Tartars but were gradually subdued by them. The names which follow to the <i>Tsing</i> dynasty refer to these chieftains, and the provinces in which they ruled are in many cases also mentioned. In T. S. T. all after <i>Hwae Tsung</i> have 附 <i>Foo</i> before them.
福建 <i>In Fuh Keen</i>	唐王 <i>Tang Wang.</i>	隆武 <i>Lung Woo.</i>	
	小唐王 <i>Seau Tang Wang.</i>	紹武 <i>Shaou Woo.</i>	
浙江 <i>In Che Kiang.</i>	魯王 <i>Loo Wang.</i>	大明 <i>Ta Ming.</i>	Various characters on reverse.
廣東 <i>In Kwang Tung.</i>	永明王 <i>Yung Ming Wang.</i>	永曆 <i>Yung Leih.</i> 永歷 <i>Yung Leih. T.S.T.</i>	Large and small with numerals and characters on the reverse.

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
附 <i>Foo</i> , (rebels.)	李自成 <i>Le Tsze Ching.</i>	永昌 <i>Yung Chang.</i>	
	張獻忠 <i>Chang Heen Chung.</i>	大順 <i>Ta Shun.</i>	Large and small with characters and numerals on the reverse.
		興朝 <i>Hing Chaou.</i>	In T. S. T., these are referred to 孫可望 <i>Sun Ko Wang.</i>
	耿精忠 <i>King Tsing Chung. T. S. T.</i>	裕民 <i>Yu Min.</i>	
	吳三桂 <i>Woo San Kwei.</i>	昭武 <i>Chaou Woo.</i>	Some in seal character.
		利用 <i>Le Yung.</i>	With numerals and characters on reverse.
	吳世璠 <i>Woo She Fan. T. S. T.</i>	洪化 <i>Hwuy Hua.</i>	

Those which follow are the coins of the present dynasty ; they are not given in either of the works referred to, but are supplied from the coins themselves.

22 太清 TAE TSING A.D. 1644.	聖祖 <i>Shing Tsou.</i>	康熙 <i>Kang He.</i>
	世宗 <i>She Tsung.</i>	雍正 <i>Yung Ching.</i>
	高宗 <i>Kaou Tsung.</i>	乾隆 <i>Keen Lung.</i>

DYNASTIES, &c.	EMPERORS.	NEEN HAOU.	REMARKS.
	仁 宗 <i>Jin Tsung.</i>	嘉 慶 <i>Kea King.</i>	
		道 光 <i>Tao Kwang.</i>	

Such is a condensed view of Chinese Coinage from the earliest period to the present time, as given in the Three Works referred to. Some other pieces are represented which may be considered as answering to the uncertain coins of Modern Numismatists. Among these are coins attributed to *Fuh He*, *Shin Nung*, *Yao*, *Shun*, and other Monarchs who preceded the *Hea* dynasty, but in T. C. these are very properly referred to unknown or doubtful epochs. I may also observe that after the *Ming* dynasty, coins of Japan, Annam, Cochin China, and other neighbouring nations, are given. These are in appearance similar to those already described, but as they are but few in number, and, consequently, far from giving any thing like a series of the coins of either of these nations, I have not considered it necessary to notice them further.

The last volume of T. S. T. is devoted to specimens of what may be called Chinese medals. These are exceedingly rude in execution, frequently having on them representations of deities, priests, dragons, and animals of various kinds. The workmanship is of a very wretched description. The figures of the animals presiding over the twelve celestial houses are also of frequent occurrence, as well as the 8 *Kwa*, or diagrams consisting of three broken lines, by which *Fuh He* is said to have explained all the secrets of nature. Many of these medals, also, are evidently intended to be used as Talismans, as mystical figures and characters are inscribed on them.

In conclusion, I have to express my hope, that although the preceding Table is possibly far from being perfect, it may still be found of considerable service to the Student in this branch of Numismatics; as it is, as far as I am acquainted, the only general view of the Coinage of China that has yet appeared. No pains have been spared to render it as complete as the means within my power would allow; and although possibly uninteresting to the general reader, I trust its utility to those for whose use it is more particularly intended will be a sufficient excuse for my introducing it to the Society.

## VII.

ON AN UNEDITED GOLD COIN OF FLORENCE,  
STRUCK IN 1805, WHICH WAS CALLED, "IL  
ZECCHINO DI SAN ZENOBIO."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 24th February, 1853.]

## PONTE VECCHIO.

Durch der Bogen off'ne Lücken,  
Schauen blaue Bergesrücken;  
Sichtbar kaum aus fernem Duft  
Sind die Berge, ist die Luft.  
Dorthin, träum' ich, sind einander  
Geist und Körper doch verwandter.  
Aus der Ferne, ach! und wie!  
Steigt das Reich der Phantasie.



THIS singular coin of my Collection exhibits the type of the well-known sequins of Venice, although varied in the figures, which besides are rather rude in execution, and correspond in that respect with the sequins of the last Doge of Venice, Ludovico Manin, 1780—1797. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour. The legend is—

D. ZEN. EP. F. [Divi Zenobii Episcopi Florentiæ.]

*Rev.*—The figure of St. John the Baptist standing within an aureole. S. IOAN. BAPT. F. ZACHAR. [Sanctus Iohannes Baptista Filius Zachariæ.]

The coin is of great rarity ; and, in fact, I know only of one other specimen, which exists in the collection of Monsieur de Reichel, Conseiller d'Etat at St. Petersburg. It is, however, only mentioned in his Catalogue (vol. ix., p. 466) among several other coins which yet have to await an explanation.

In the year 1847 it did not exist in the Museum at Florence. With an introduction from the amiable and obliging director of the numismatic cabinet at Florence, the Marchese del Monte, I went to the Mint, and obtained the following information :—That, upon the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of the city of Florence, authority was given (by whom is not stated), on the 24th of August, 1805, for striking a certain quantity of sequins in imitation of those of Venice, for the purpose of serving as a commercial speculation in the Levant ; and such gold coins were to be called “Zenobini.” They were likewise to be made to the standard (24 carats fine) and weight of the usual gold coins of Florence,<sup>1</sup> the Fiorino d'Oro [Zecchino Gigliato]. They were to bear on one side the effigy of St. John the Baptist as protector, and on the other the figure of St. Zenobio as patron, kneeling at the feet of our Saviour, etc. However, the issuing of such coins was not notified to the public, as they were to serve exclusively for the commerce of the Levant.

We have now only to consider how it could have happened that coins were struck on account of a private individual, entirely new in design, and likewise with the

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<sup>1</sup> The weight of our coin is  $53\frac{8}{17}$  troy grains. Comparing a well-preserved fiorino d'oro of Peter Leopold, of 1780, it weighs exactly the same ; and one of Leopold II., of 1824, weighs 54 grains, without any fraction. A fiorino d'oro of the republic of Florence, of 1383, weighs  $53\frac{8}{17}$  grains ; and the fine Aquitaine gold florin of Edward III., in the British Museum, struck about the latter end of his reign († 1377), weighs 53 grains.

representation of an additional figure of a patron saint never before (as far as I know) placed on Florentine coins, and of a type in imitation of the famous Venetian sequins.

This occurrence may be attributed to the circumstance of such frequent changes in the Florentine government about the period of the coin in question.

In 1800, Buonaparte's troops, under General Dupont, re-occupied Florence. At the peace of Luneville, Ferdinand III. renounced Tuscany for the promise of an equivalent state in Germany, and the former accordingly devolved on Don Ludovico di Bourbon, hereditary prince of Parma; but in March, 1801, a second decree changed the grand-duchy of Tuscany into the kingdom of Etruria.

Ludovico I. took possession of this new kingdom of Etruria in August, 1801. In March, 1803, the king of Etruria died, and his son Charles Louis succeeded him, under Maria Louisa's tuition as regent: and this is the period when our coin was struck. In 1807, another change took place—the regent of Etruria and her son abdicated, and retired into Spain; and in May, 1808, Tuscany was formally united to the French empire, as the department of the Arno.

———Tempo vegg'io, non molto dopo ancoi,  
Che tragge un altro Carlo fuor di Francia.

(DANTE, *Purg.*, xx.)

With regard to imitating the type of Venice, I may bring to the reader's mind, that as the Florentine gold florins had formerly been renowned in the West, so were still the sequins of Venice in the East; and travellers have found the Venetian sequins even beyond the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. Bruce relates, that the Arabs asked him if the Venetians alone, of all the Europeans, possessed mines of gold.

The great scarcity of those Florentine sequins, as already

stated, leads us to suppose that only a very few must have been struck, the project being abandoned. The name of "Zenobini" given to them is derived, of course, from the representation of the figure of St. Zenobio, who is universally regarded as the first bishop of Florence. He died on the 25th of May, 405; and was a man revered in life and honoured in death for his exemplary conduct.

Many a visitor to the gallery of the Ufficii at Florence, may have admired the very fine picture commemorating a miracle of St. Zenobio, by Ridolfo Ghirlandajo.

J. G. PFISTER.

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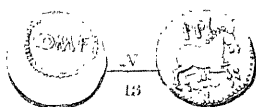
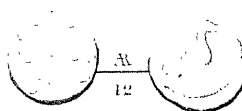
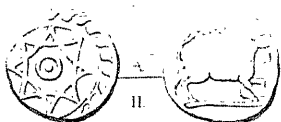
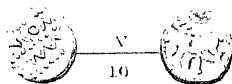
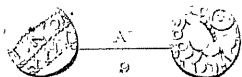
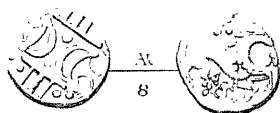
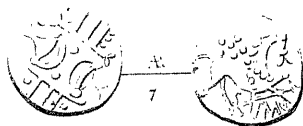
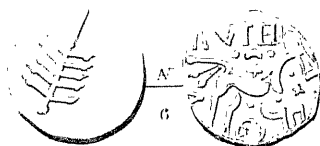
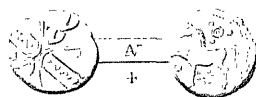
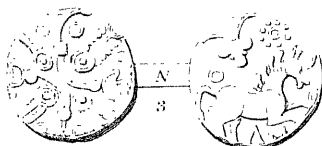
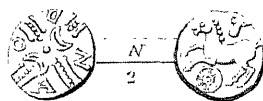
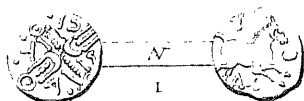
### VIII.

#### ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED BRITISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 17th, 1853.]

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before this Society drawings and casts of a number of early British coins, the whole of which are of extreme rarity, and the majority hitherto unpublished. The others are now adduced either in illustration of some unpublished coin, or in consequence of their not having been properly represented in previous engravings.

There is a very similar coin engraved in Henry's "History of Great Britain," vol. ii. pl. ii. cl. v. 6, but of much larger module, and described in the plate as of silver, and in the letter-press as electrum. It is, however, not improbable that the same coin was intended to be represented as that now more correctly engraved.







The first is an unique and unpublished gold coin in the collection preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, to one of the Fellows of which Institution I am indebted for the impressions from which the drawings and casts have been made.

*Obv.*—TASCI, between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, proceeding from two crescents placed back to back in the centre, and terminating in ring ornaments.

*R.*—TASC. A horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium. Gold, size 2.

This presents us with a new type of the coins of Tasciovanus, and is the more interesting from its extreme similarity to the coin No. 2, which was purchased by the British Museum at Lord Holmesdale's sale, and has already been engraved in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. vii., and described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV., p. 74.

*Obv.*—ANDO between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, with crescents in the centre.

*R.*—A horse galloping to the left; above, a bucranium; below, a wheel. Gold, size  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , weight 21 grains.

The third coin has also a striking similarity to some of those of Tasciovanus, and is likewise in the Museum collection. It was, I believe, discovered in the neighbourhood of Chesham, Bucks.

*Obv.*—A cruciform ornament with two crescents in the centre, being a very degenerate imitation of the head of Apollo on the Macedonian staters.

*R.*—ANDO beneath a horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium between two annulets, one of which is surrounded by pellets. Gold, size 4.

We have here two distinct varieties of coin, each reading ANDO., and each having nearly an exact counterpart among

those inscribed TASCI. It would appear, therefore, that if TASCI. in the one case represents the name of a prince, Tasciovanus—ANDO, in the other, will also represent the name of some other prince, who must also, in all probability, have been a contemporary of Tasciovanus. Who this was, or what was his name at full, I will not attempt to determine. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the *regulus* whose name is by Cæsar given as Mandubratius, is by Orosius called “Androgorius”—as Camden observes, “is evermore called by Eutropius, Bede, and the later writers, Androgius”;<sup>1</sup> or, as he remarks in another place, “Mandubratius, whom Eutropius and Beda, out of the fragments of Suetonius, now lost, call Androgorius; and our Britons, Androgius.”<sup>2</sup> Were it not that the reading “Mandubratius” is supported by the analogy of the words “Cartismandua,” the “Mandubii,” etc., I should be inclined to consider that an error had crept into the text of Cæsar, and that these coins inscribed ANDO. should be attributed to Andubratius. Such an attribution would tend to strengthen Mr. Birch’s suggestion,<sup>3</sup> that in the name Tasciovanus may possibly lie the disputed Cassivelaunus. But all this is, of course, matter of conjecture only.

The next coin, No. 4, is very similar in character to Nos. 1 and 2, though exhibiting the name of a different prince, Eppillus, whose coins are principally found in Kent.

This coin was acquired by the British Museum at Lord

*Obv.*—EPPI in the compartments formed by a treble band, with two crescents in the centre, crossing a wreath.

*R.*—A horse standing; above, a ring ornament surrounded by three pellets; below, a star of pellets. Gold, size  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , weight  $20\frac{3}{4}$  grains.

<sup>1</sup> Camden, *Brit.*, ed. 1637, p. 417.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 37.

<sup>3</sup> *Num. Chron.*, Vol. VII., p. 81.

Holmesdale's sale, and has been described by Mr. Post in vol. vii. of the *Archæological Association Journal*. It has not, however, hitherto been engraved, though a similar coin, but drawn of twice the size, will be found in Stukeley, pl. xx., No. 3.

The coin No. 5 is of the class usually found in Yorkshire, and attributed to the Brigantes.

*Obv.*—An unintelligible inscription in two lines, at right angles to a wreath.

*R.*—DVMNOVEROS. A rudely-executed horse to the left. Gold, size  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , weight 75 grains.

It is, I believe, the only specimen known with this legend, as DVMNOCOVEROS<sup>4</sup> is that which usually occurs. The present coin seems to prove that the ordinary legend should be read as above, and not as EPOS DVMNOCO, and that the V does exist before the E, combined with it into a monogram, and is not merely one of the fore-legs of the horse, as suggested by Mr. Birch.<sup>5</sup> It is not improbable that the CO. VEROS or VEPOS of these coins is the same in its signification as the VEP. CORF. which appears on another variety. The specimen here engraved is in my own collection; but I am unacquainted with the place of its discovery.

For impressions of the next two coins, both of which are in the Bodleian collection, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel. They have already been engraved by Wise, pl. xvi., Nos. 6 and 11; but so imperfectly, that the inscription is in both cases quite illegible.

The first of these, No. 6, is of the same type as a coin exhibited to the Numismatic Society in December, 1842, by

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<sup>4</sup> Or possibly, DVMNOCOVEPOS.

<sup>5</sup> Num. Chron., Vol. XIV., p. 78.

Mr. Beesley, and found near Banbury. It is described in the Proceedings of the Society as reading OV ANTEΘ on the reverse; but the supposed OV appears to be merely a part of the degenerated representation of the *biga*, as similar symbols occur on the coins inscribed CORI, and in the same situation. The coin, therefore, may be described as follows:—

*Obv.*—Leaf resembling that of the fern, being one of the methods by which the wreath of Apollo on the Philippus is represented.

R—ANTED. Rude figure of a horse, with various symbols on the field. Gold, size 4, weight  $81\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

My object in bringing this coin forward is partly to remove the misconception that has existed relative to the supposed OV or QV, but principally to point out the exact correspondence of the legend ANTED or ANTEΘ, with that on some of the small silver Icenian coins lately found at Weston and elsewhere, though upon these the first letters are braced into a monogram. It is to be hoped that future discoveries may throw some light upon the meaning of the legend. The next coin, No. 7, is one of the class now attributed to the Iceni.

*Obv.*—Two crescents back to back, across a triple band, with the usual adjuncts.

R—SAEMV. A horse to the right; across the breast six pellets arranged in two lines, diverging from the shoulder; above, a star of pellets; between the fore-legs a figure in the shape of a V. It is possible that the legend may be SAFMV. Silver, size  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

This very remarkable coin is in nearly all respects similar to that of Mr. Huxtable, which is engraved in Vol. XV. of the Numismatic Chronicle, as reading SITMV. On close examination, however, of a cast from Mr. Huxtable's

coin, for which I am indebted to him, I am satisfied that the legend is the same upon both coins, and that the second letter is in both cases an A, though in one the first stroke is partially obliterated, and the third letter is on both either an E or F. The reading SITMV, and the appropriation of the coin to Sitomagus, must therefore be given up, and the interpretation of the legend has still to be sought for.

The coin No. 8 is likewise Icenian, and formed part of the Weston find :—

*Obv.*—The usual crescented ornament.

R—AESV. A horse similar to that on No. 7; above, a star of pellets. Silver, size  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , weight  $18\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

This unique coin is in my own collection, and gives a new variety of legend, which, like most of the others upon the Icenian coins, is unfortunately unintelligible. It bears some resemblance to the legend ASVP, which is found upon one of the Yorkshire coins of gold.

Of the next two coins, Nos. 9 and 10, the first is in the cabinet of Mr. Loscombe, who kindly sent it for my inspection; and the other is in my own collection. They are both of the same type; but No. 10 gives the completion of the legend of the obverse, and is of ruder workmanship than No. 9. They may be described as follows :—

*Obv.*—TINCOM, and a zigzag ornament in the spaces between three funicular lines across the field.

R—C —. A horse to the left; above, a wheel; in front, three circles braced; and below, the degenerate representation of the hind-legs of the second horse of the biga. Gold, size  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , weight  $18\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

The method of placing the inscription on the obverse would appear to be intermediate between a mere wreath and an inscription on a sunk tablet.

There can be no doubt that these coins both belong to the same class as those inscribed TIN, etc., that are usually discovered in Sussex and Hants; though No. 9 has already been engraved, but very incorrectly, in the Num. Chron., Vol. I., p. 89: and there, strange to say, the legend on the obverse is considered to be a barbarous attempt to give the name of Cunobeline.

I am inclined, for several reasons, to regard the legend of the obverse, TINCOM, as a part of a single word, and not as composed of parts of the usual legend—TIN. COM. F. In the first place, there is no mark whatever of division between the TIN and COM. In the next place, the legend on No. 10 appears decidedly to terminate with the M, which would not be the case if the legend were TIN. COM. F. In the third place, the C on the reverse was probably followed by an F. as on another type; in which case COM. F. on the obverse, and C. F. on the reverse, would be mere repetition. And lastly, it appears by a coin already well known,<sup>6</sup> and inscribed TINC on the obverse, and C. F. on the reverse, that the fourth letter of the name of the prince by whom these coins were struck was a C. I conclude, then, that the TINCOM on the present coins is a more extended form of the name hitherto only known as far as TINC; and I consider that the perfect name which it was intended to represent may not improbably have been TINCOMIVS.

The next two coins are both in the Museum collection. No. 11, although uninscribed, may, from its great similarity in type to some of the acknowledged coins of Verulanium, be safely attributed to that city. It is, I believe, unpublished.

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<sup>6</sup> Akerman, "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi. No. 12; Num. Chron., Vol. VII., p. 16—"Proceedings."

*Obv.*—A ring ornament in the centre of a star formed by two interlacing squares; the whole within a kind of wreath.

R—A bull standing to the right. Brass, size 2½.

I possess another specimen of exactly the same type; from which it appears that the snake-like figure behind the bull is merely intended to represent the tail and one of the hind-legs.

The coin No. 12 is of Camulodunum; but the meaning of the letter on the obverse is unknown.

*Obv.*—A, or possibly V, in a circle within a wreath.

R—CAM. A capricorn. Silver, size 2.

My principal reason for adducing this coin is, that it has been incorrectly engraved and described, in the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*,"<sup>7</sup> as reading CVN. for Cuno-beline. It is much to be regretted, that in a work professing to treat of our national monuments, and published at no small national expense, the part devoted to a subject of so much importance as the ancient British coinage should be so small, that nearly one-half of the known inscribed types are omitted, while the uninscribed are entirely passed over. Still more is it to be lamented, that among the limited number of coins given, one should be a fabrication, and the inscription on another completely metamorphosed.

The last coin in the plate, and perhaps the most interesting, was exhibited at a meeting of the Numismatic Society on April 28th, 1853, by its owner, Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, by the hands of Mr. C. Roach Smith. It is a unique and unpublished specimen of a new type of Eppillus, lately found near Margate, in Kent, the county

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<sup>7</sup> Plate i., No. 48.



to which the finding of the coins of that *regulus* appears to be restricted.

*Obv.*—COMF within a beaded circle.

R—EPPI. A horse galloping to the right; beneath, a cruciform ornament formed of four ovals and five small pellets. The whole within a beaded circle. Gold, size 2, weight 20 grains.

The type of the obverse bears a strong resemblance to that of the silver coins of Verulamium, on which we find VER within a beaded circle; and it is worthy of remark, that this is not the only instance of analogy in type between the coins of Eppillus and those of Verulamium, as the obverse of the copper coins inscribed EPPI. COM. and IPPI. COMI.<sup>8</sup> bears a strong affinity to that of the pieces inscribed VERLAMIO.

The type of the reverse of the coin now engraved is very similar to that of some of the small gold coins inscribed VIR.; but the ornament underneath the horse is singular, though one of somewhat the same character is to be found under the horse upon some of the Whaddon-Chase *trouvaille*, and on some of the small un-inscribed varieties of ancient British gold coins.

Like No. 4 in the plate, this coin must have represented the fourth part of the value of the large gold coins of Eppillus; and I may add, that these two are the only specimens of his coins of the small module that are at present known.

J. EVANS.

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<sup>8</sup> Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi., Nos. 5, 6; C. Roach Smith's "Collect. Antiqua," vol. i., pl. v., No. 7, and pl. vi., No. 2.

## IX.

## ON THE JEWISH SHEKELS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 27, 1853].

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your obliging inquiry respecting a few remarks which have occurred to me in consequence of having studied the Samaritan coins in the British Museum, I have much pleasure in laying before you the only fact which appears to me to be of any real importance, or to possess any novelty. It relates to the legend on a coin which appears to have been unknown to Bayer; and which, if my reading of the legend be correct, is very curious and important.

Those who are acquainted with this series of coins know that the silver shekels and half-shekels contain legends which are well ascertained to be "*Shekel Israel*" (the Shekel of Israel), round the vase on the reverse; and "*Jerusalem Hakedushah*," or "Jerusalem the Holy," over the branch which is supposed to be a representation of Aaron's rod which budded. And moreover, that over the vase or pot of manna, a Samaritan  $\aleph$  or  $\beth$  in Samaritan letters, are found, of which Bayer first gave a rational explanation by supposing them to indicate the date of the coin, as follows :—

Year 1	}	Of the redemption of Israel under Simon Maccabæus.
or		
Year 2		

He was led to this conclusion by the copper coins, which exhibit the name of Simon or Simeon connected with dates extending from year 1 to year 4. Some of these coins undoubtedly belong to Simon Barchocab, as they are known to be struck upon a Trajan; but even if all belong to that epoch, Bayer's interpretation might nevertheless be true—the later coins *may have adopted* a mode of notation familiar to the Jews from the older class of coins, which from their fabric the shekels undoubtedly appear to be.

Now Bayer, in his "Numi Hebræo-Samaritani," p. 171, has collected together all the legends of this class with which he was acquainted. Of these I copy here those only which make for our present purpose: those of the shekels are useless, and the two with unknown characters on the obverse are beside the question altogether; the others are—

1. *Obv.*—שמעון (in Samaritan characters) SIMON; the letters transposed thus—SMNOI.

*Rev.*—לחרות ירושלם (in Samaritan characters) LECHE-RUTH JERUSHALIM—"Of the Liberation of Jerusalem."

2. *Obv.*—שמעון נשיא ישראל (in Samaritan characters) SIMEON NASSI ISRAEL—"Simon Prince of Israel."

*Rev.*—שנת אחת לג' (in Samaritan characters) SHENATH ACHAS LEGELETH—"Year One of Redemption."

3. *Obv.*—SIMON.

*Rev.*—לחרות ירושלם (in Samaritan characters) LECHE-RUTH JERUSHALIM—"Of the Liberation of Jerusalem."

4.—The same.

5. *Obv.*—SIMON.

*Rev.*—שבל הר ישראל (in Samaritan characters) S[hinath]  
B. LECHER[uth] ISRAEL—"Y[ear] T[wo] Of the  
Liberation of Israel."

6. The remainder have, in Samaritan characters,

*Obv.* { 1. שתיים שנת SHETIM SHINATH—"Second Year."  
2. שנת שלוש SHINATH SHELUSH—"Third Year."  
3. שנת ארבע SHINATH ARBO—"Fourth Year."

combined with

*Rev.* { חרת ציון CHERUTH ZION—"Liberation of Zion,"  
or  
לגאלת ציון LEGELETH ZION—"Of the Redemption  
of Zion."

Now we observe here that we have

The redemption or liberation of { Jerusalem,  
Israel,  
Zion.

With regard to that which has the legend *Lecher*.<sup>[uth]</sup> *Israel*,<sup>1</sup> the type is a vine-leaf on one side (*Rev.*), and a palm-tree on the other (*Obv.*)—which is exactly the type found on one of the coins in the British Museum.

On examining an electrotype of this coin, and comparing it with Bayer's engraving and reading of the legend, I found myself unable to make the letters tally. The transposed letters of the name Simon are identical with those in Bayer, so that the obverse is entirely similar; our business, therefore, lies only with the reverse.

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<sup>1</sup> See No. 5. It will be seen that the form is abbreviated *Lecher*. for *Lecheruth*: the ך is omitted.

On examining this coin, it immediately appears that while the type is the same as that engraved in Bayer (Numi Hebræo-Samaritani, tab. xi., p. 95), the legend is certainly different. The difference begins at the fifth letter on the coin in the British Museum. We have ב (Samaritan letter), the date (year 2), without the ש (Samaritan letter) for *Shinath*; and then we have the abbreviated form, לחר (in Samaritan letters) for לחרת *Lecheruth*. Here are four letters similar. The next letter, according to Bayer's type, must be the initial letter of Jerusalem, Israel, or Zion; that is to say, either a Samaritan י (*yod*) for either of the first two, or a Samaritan צ (*ts, zadig*) for the last. Now it is *clearly* neither of these letters. A person who scarcely knows the Samaritan alphabet, may see that it is a Samaritan ש (*shin*—the Hebrew ש). Thus I have shown the legend to be different.

The question now is, What is that legend? The next letter, the *sixth* on our coin, is an indistinct letter. It approximates most nearly to a נ (*nun*), but with this I can elicit no reasonable sense; whereas if we read it as an imperfectly formed נ, which differs very slightly from נ (indeed, only by having one more point on the upper line), the rest of the legend will agree very well with the sense I deduce from it. I believe the next letter to approach a ר (*ro*), and the next to that to be a Samaritan *vau*; and we should then obtain the name of *Shomrun* or *Samaria*, by reading the very imperfect letter at the end of the word as a ה.

Should this reading of the legend be approved of by numismatists, the result will be acknowledged to be very curious. Bayer, who probably saw more of this class of coins than any man who ever lived, and examined them more closely, found these three legends:—

Year 2 of the Redemption of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jerusalem,} \\ \text{Israel,} \\ \text{Zion.} \end{array} \right.$

To which, from the British Museum, we add the legend which seems to crown and complete the whole—

Year 2 of the Redemption of *Samaria*.

I pretend to no knowledge of numismatic science. I have simply studied these coins from a deep interest in the subject; and for any numismatic question connected with them, I should defer entirely to the opinion of my father-in-law, Mr. Burgon, or to yours. The little which I do know of such matters is entirely derived from conversations, etc., with Mr. Burgon; and from him I think I understand that the shekels are probably of an earlier date than most, if not all, of the copper coinage of this series. They certainly appear, from their mintage, to have been struck at an earlier time, and probably by a different process; but this question I must leave wholly in the hands of those more competent to discuss it than myself.

It seems hardly worth while, before professed numismatists, to allude to the re-struck Trajan, with which they must be more familiar than myself; but it is a curious fact, that no ancient author (as the Abbé Barthelemy has observed) mentions the name *Simon* as belonging to *Bar-chocab*. It is only known from the *coins* that his name was Simon; but it certainly is very familiar to modern writers, who did not derive their knowledge from coins. The enquiry might be curious, *when* this name first appeared in books, and *how* it was introduced. I have examined most of the common sources of history, and so far I find M. Barthelemy's observation quite verified. Eusebius, Dio Cassius, the "*Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*," etc.—

all preserve the deepest silence about his first name Simon, but give us Barchocab only. I should be glad to know whether the *star* above the front of a temple in one of the copper coins in the British Museum, figured in Bayer ("Numi Hebræo-Samaritani," tab. vi., p. 141, but there *without the star*), can have any allusion to this name *Barchocab*, or "Son of a star."

I have now, I think, explained as fully as possible the reading which I seem to have discovered on this coin. If true, it is curious, and may prove valuable; if an error on my part, by communicating it through you to your numismatic friends, I shall place it before those who are most capable of judging of its merits, and correcting any mistake which I may have committed.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HENRY JOHN ROSE.

P.S. I think it is only right to state, that since the foregoing letter was read before the Society, I have had an opportunity of examining a large collection of gutta-percha impressions of Samaritan coins, the property of Mr. Williams, of the Astronomical Society. I am bound to add, that their testimony is, I fear, adverse to the explanation I have given. The *fact* still remains to be explained—the legend of this specimen in the British Museum, and of some others in other collections, *certainly differs from any of those published by Bayer.*

It may be desirable also to point out the explanation suggested to me in the Medal Room of the British Museum. It is this—that the legend is really the same, but *incorrectly* stamped. The two letters on which I built my

explanation are presumed to be, the first a Samaritan ש (shin), about which there can be no doubt; the second is supposed to be a Samaritan י (yod), and it may be so; but in that case it has not only been stamped at a wrong place, but its own position is entirely reversed. The legend in this case would be שׂרל<sup>2</sup> (Shiral, in Samaritan letters), instead of לרשׂל (Israel), with the additional blunder of turning the letter י in the wrong direction. A double blunder, such as this, is certainly remarkable, but it may not be *unique*; and I must in candour confess, that the more perfect specimens in Mr. Williams's collection of gutta-percha impressions, have inclined me to adopt this explanation in preference to that which I at first suggested, to explain this remarkable fact.

I would add, also, that the similarity of the last letter to a Samaritan Lamed, which the word *Israel* requires, is much in favour of this view of the case. As, however, this explanation, though the most probable, is not yet quite certain, I have not considered it necessary to cancel the preceding conjecture; but in recording it, I am anxious to accompany it by a candid indication of that which subsequent enquiries have appeared to me to recommend more highly. I was led to adopt it entirely from the difficulty of accounting in any other way for the letters on the legend, which are very imperfect; but if, on examination of specimens better preserved, the explanation is not satisfactory, my notion must be abandoned at once.

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<sup>2</sup> It would represent the absurdity more nearly if we printed the י upside down, thus — שׂלר



## MISCELLANEA.

SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR DONERAILE, COUNTY CORK.—Dear Sir,—During the early part of the present month (May, 1853), a countryman, ploughing in the neighbourhood of the town of Doneraile, in the county of Cork, turned up a large quantity of silver coins, amounting to more than forty-six ounces in weight, and which have been purchased by a silversmith in Cork.

They consist of English shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth, with a few groats, three-pences, and half-groats of the same queen; also a few groats of her predecessors, Mary, and Philip and Mary, both having the bust of Mary; English shillings and sixpences of James I., upon the Union with Scotland, and exclusively of the rose, thistle, and fleur-de-lis mint-marks; with a large number of the quarter-dollars and smaller money of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Nearly all the coins are in the finest state of preservation, and certainly appear to have been but little used or in circulation.

I carefully examined the entire hoard, but could not perceive among them one single rare date, mint-mark, or variety.

Yours very truly,

Cork, May 17th, 1853.

EDWARD HOARE.

*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

## X.

## AGRIPPIAS CÆSAREA.

FROM the great number of cities bearing the name "Cæsarea," there has always existed a considerable degree of uncertainty as to the proper distribution of the coins. Much of this has, in process of time, disappeared; but there is still a class of coins whose attribution remained somewhat uncertain, until the discovery of a Greek inscription, to be found in the "*Nouveau Journal Asiatique*," vol. vii., clearly determined it to a very different locality from what was usually assigned. There accompanied the inscription a short article, anonymous, but, perhaps, by M. de Stempkowsky, referring to the light thrown upon the origin of these coins, and of those reading ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ.

The coins of the Cæsarea in question have, on obverse, a veiled head; on reverse, according to Sestini ("*Museo Hedervariano*," part. ii. p. 39), an arrow; or, according to the "*Journal Asiatique*," a torch. M. Dumersan ("*Catalogue Allier*," p. 68) calls the object on reverse a sword. Be the reverse type what it may, the class of coins will be easily distinguished.

According to Sestini (*l. c.*), Pellerin first published a coin of this class under Cæsarea Bithyniæ, though it was afterwards considered as of Cappadocia; he states, however, on the authority of the Baron de Chaudoir, that they are found in the Crimea, along with the coins reading ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ, which induced him to class both coins to Bithynia. This classification has been adopted very generally since that time; for instance, by Dr. Pinder, in his excellent

book "Die antiken Münzen des K. Museums zu Berlin," p. 268.

The coins of Agrippias ("Veiled head to right; reverse, ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ L. IH. Prow of a vessel") were first, so far as I know, mentioned by Hardouin ("Nummi Populorum et Urbium," 1684, p. 15), who classes them to the Agrippenses of Bithynia, mentioned by Pliny.

Haym ("Tesoro Britannico," vol. i. p. 232) next published one, apparently ignorant of the fact that Hardouin had already done so. He, however, classes it to Agrippias of Judea, formerly called Anthedon, but which appears to have resumed its ancient name after a time, since a coin of Caracalla exists with the name Anthedon.

The attribution to Judea has been the received one, up to the publication of Sestini's work, since which, that to Bithynia has taken its place.

By some singular fatality, this inscription has escaped the eyes of apparently all numismatists—certainly of all those who have compiled manuals or catalogues—and for this reason, I have thought it as well to place it on record in a journal more read by numismatists than the "Journal Asiatique" appears to be. The inscription, found in the Isle of Taman, is as follows:—

Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΩ ΑΝΔΡΩΝΕΙΚΩ ΠΑΠΠΟΥ  
ΤΟ ΠΡΙΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ Π. Ι. Κ. Ρ.  
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΤΙΩ ΑΔΕΛΦΑΡΩ ΛΟΧΑ  
ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣ  
ΤΗΝ ΣΤΗΛΗΝ ΤΕΙΜΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ Γ<sup>1</sup>  
ΑΡΤΕΜΕΙΣΙΩ Κ. Ε.  
ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑΙ.

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<sup>1</sup> "The date of the copy I have received is ΓΧ., 603 (of the era of the Bosphorus, 307 A.D.). Neither the form of the letters, nor the contents of the inscription, confirm this date. I think we should read ΓΥ 403 (A.D. 107)."

“On both banks of the Bosphorus are very frequently found brass coins with the names ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΕΩΝ and ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. Their fabric is evidently the same; and it is rare to find a coin of Agrippias without finding also one of Cæsarea. It is precisely in the Crimea, in the Isle of Taman, and the neighbouring districts, that the greatest number of these coins is found. The inscription proves, in the first place, that the names, Agrippias and Cæsarea, belonged to the same town; and next, that this town was in the Isle of Taman, and very probably was *Phanagoria*, situated close to the modern Taman, where the inscription was discovered.

“When we call to mind the influence exercised by Agrippa upon the affairs of the Bosphorus, it will not seem extraordinary that Phanagoria should, as a mark of gratitude to the emperor and his son-in-law, have assumed the names of Agrippias Cæsarea.”

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## XI.

### FIND OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

ABOUT three months ago a labouring man found on the mountainous part of Brada, near Brada Head, in Kirk Christ Ruthen, Isle of Man, a number of Anglo-Saxon coins. As far as can be ascertained, there were several hundreds, but mostly broken, the coins lying near the surface, by a small hill, and being trodden upon by sheep. The bulk of these coins were sold to a watch-maker, who melted them

down. If they were in any vessel or box originally, it was completely destroyed, the coins being found together in a sort of roll. No other articles were said to be discovered with them. The coins which have fallen under the notice of the writer are all of one king, and of the same type, namely of Ethelred the Second, and of the "Crux" type, as shewn in Plate 22, No. 4, of Ruding's Plates, 4to. edit., 1817. The description of one obverse will answer for that of the whole:—

*Obv.*—Within the inner circle, the king's bust in profile, regarding the right; the head unfilleted, the bust robed; in front, a sceptre, surmounted by three pearls. Inscription—ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR. The outer circle crenated.

The following reverses have been noted:—

*Rev.*—CEOLNOÐ M<sup>o</sup>. LVND. Within the inner circle, a cross, voided, in the angles of which are the letters C. R. V. X.<sup>1</sup> Weight, not recorded.

*Rev.*—Same type. ÆDELRIC M<sup>o</sup>. BAÐ. C. R. V. X. Weight, 20 grs.

This coin broke in handling, the coins being exceedingly brittle, perhaps from exposure to the atmosphere.

*Rev.*—Same type. ÆLFLAR M<sup>o</sup>. LÆPE. C. R. V. X. Weight, 21 grs.

This coin has lost a small portion of its outer circle.

<sup>1</sup> It may be matter of question, whether the word CRVX was not assumed to commemorate the triumph of Christianity in the conversion of some distinguished Norwegian or Danish chief. According to Mr. Sharon Turner, Olave Tryggvason received the Christian rite of confirmation in London about the year A.D. 994. And, in an extract by Mr. Ruding from Bircherod is this passage, in reference to Svein: "Conversionem et religionem crux illa indicat quam manu præfert loco sceptri." The extract relates to a coin of Svein, supposed by Bircherod to be struck in England, but considered by Mr. Ruding to be a Danish coin.

*Rev.*—Same type. ARDOR M<sup>o</sup>. EOFR. C. R. V. X.  
Weight,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  grs.<sup>2</sup>

*Rev.*—Same type. BVRNSILE M<sup>o</sup>. PINT. C. R. V. X.  
Weight, 22 grs.

*Rev.*—Same type. BVRNSILE M<sup>o</sup>. PINTO. C. R. V. X.  
Weight,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  grs.

From the account received, coins of no other king could be discovered amongst the perfect, or nearly-perfect specimens which had escaped the melting pot.

Perhaps it might be well to refrain offering any remarks upon this "find;" but certain conjectures have suggested themselves to the mind of the writer, which, with much deference, he would beg leave to submit for consideration, as possibly leading to the period when the deposit of these coins was made, and when the particular type was adopted.

It will be noticed, that the coins which have been described, taken at hazard from the whole quantity, are all of one sovereign, and of one type, though minted at widely different places—at London and York, at Bath, at Lewes and Winchester. It is evident, from these facts, that the deposit was made in the reign of Ethelred, for no specimen has occurred of any coin of his successors. It is highly probable also, that it was not made at the beginning of his reign; for had the hoard then been concealed, it may be supposed that there would have been in it some specimens of the

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<sup>2</sup> Though this moneyer's name on the coins of Ethelred II. is, it is believed, now for the first time recorded, yet Mr. Lindsay has kindly called the writer's attention to the fact, that it appears on a coin of Sihtric III., the contemporary of Ethelred, as exhibited Plate i. No. 9. and referred to at page 11 of his work on the "Coinage of Ireland." The reverse reads ARDOR VEFREPELO. The type is also the same as that of Ethelred II., CRVX in the angles of the cross. The head of the king, too, is without crown or fillet, as in Ethelred's coin.

predecessors of Ethelred. If reference be made to the reign of Ethelred, it will be recollected, that, at various times, the Danes extorted enormous sums from this pusillanimous monarch—sums which, Mr. Ruding says, “it might reasonably have been supposed, must have drained his dominions of nearly all the current coin, and his money would, in consequence, be amongst the most rare of the Anglo-Saxon series.” “This, however,” Mr. Ruding says, “is by no means the case.” But, though specimens of Ethelred’s various coins are not scarce, yet such large drains must have compelled extensive coinages at particular times, and on specific occasions. Upon some such occasion, it may be presumed, the type spoken of in the Brada “find” was issued; for though the money was struck at various places, yet the type is the same, as if of a general coinage at the same time. Five places have been cited,<sup>3</sup> and it is probable more were amongst the collection, and of the same type; for in a short printed notice of the hoard it is stated, “The whole of the coins seem, at first sight, to be of the same type; but, on a closer inspection, on the reverse we find a different moneyer’s name and mint.” Such being the case, it may be supposed that the coins were collected about the same time, from various places having a general currency of the same type. The circumstances of those unhappy times point out by whom such collection was probably made, namely, by some freebooting party of Danes, pillaging various places which they visited in their expedition, or, it may be, the money formed a part of some payment to

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<sup>3</sup> On a fragment of a coin of the same type may be distinctly read LEOFZTAN (Leofstan), who, by reference to Ruding’s Plates (Pl. xx. No. 8), it will be seen, coined at Canterbury. On the Crux type represented in Ruding (Pl. xxii. No. 4), the place of mintage is Oxford, ABLFPINE M<sup>o</sup> OXNA.

the Danes, gathered at once from various parts of the kingdom. The last payment to the Danes, recorded by Mr. Sharon Turner, is one of £48,000, made in the year 1010; and it is not unlikely that, about this time, the particular type was issued, and the hoard deposited. A few years before, namely, in 1006, £36,000 were obtained by the Danes, which must have so diminished the money in circulation as to have called for a fresh issue of coin, especially as, according to Mr. Ruding's account, this last-mentioned payment must have made up the sum of £119,000 then, at different periods in this reign, extorted from the unfortunate English nation; the whole sum, stated by Florence of Worcester, being £167,000. The particular party by whom the deposit was made, of course it would be impossible to decide, as many causes might lead persons to conceal their small amount of cash; but, perhaps, the above observations may tend to indicate the time and circumstances under which the type was issued.

W. B. DICKINSON.

[Since the above was in type, the writer has received a communication from Mr. Lindsay, who says, "I have no doubt but the coins with CRVX, both of Ethelred and Sihtric, are contemporaneous, or nearly so; those of Sihtric, and the Scandinavian coins with the same word, being copied from Ethelred's. I always considered the CRVX type of Sihtric to be his latest, at least of any note; the classes which I have placed after them in my 'Irish Coinage' being confined to two or three specimens, the times of mintage of which are very uncertain; and although crosses on mediæval coins were often, I have no doubt, exhibited by heathen nations, and copied by those who were Christian, yet I have no doubt but the *word Crux*



had, as you have justly observed, some more significant meaning. As to the exact year of its introduction (crux type), it may not be very easy to determine; but it was, probably, not earlier than the year you have noted, 994, and, probably, not much later. In my 'Mediæval Notices,' Supplement, Pl. ii. Nos. 32 and 33, are two coins (referred to in pages 67—67, 'Irish Coinage'), which I have conjectured may belong to Olaf Tryggevason; they present the long double cross, and were probably struck before the CRVX coins. The Scandinavian coins with CRVX seem to have been, for the most part, struck after the reign of Ethelred; and all the coins of this type have a strong resemblance, although the English are neater as to workmanship, and far more perfect as to legend."']

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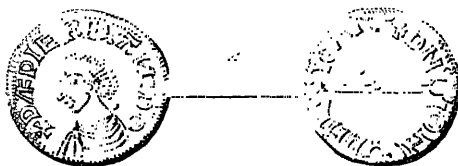
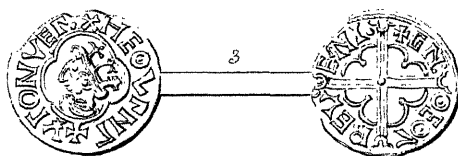
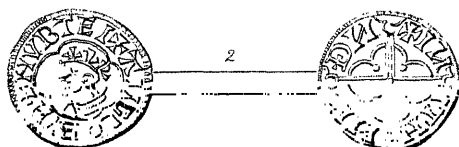
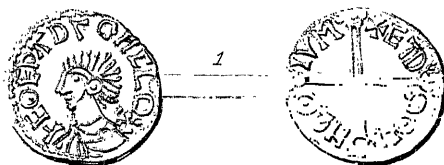
## XII.

### UNCERTAIN COINS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,—I am undertaking a very difficult task, in endeavouring to avoid two extremes, which have had a retarding effect on the forwarding of the knowledge of the earlier coins of the middle age of your country.

The first of the extremes to which I allude is, to read and explain, without criticism, coins which have only imitations of letters instead of words. Numbers of such pieces, issued by the false coiners of that time, have puzzled many a learned man, and led to the most extraordinary attempts in explaining them. The second extreme, which consisted in

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*J. H. P. 50*



giving credit only to what is written in plain letters, and nearly spelt in the same way as we now would do it, is now carried on by the rigorists of your country. They forget, that the orthography in the year 1000 was not firmly established, and that to write and read at that period was not common. They forget also, that, if the coiners did not make the dies themselves, they were often obliged to resort to die-makers, who were as ignorant in the knowledge of orthography as they were inaccurate in their profession; and, as all coins and dies, in that time, were produced by handicraft, and not by mechanism, it was necessary to have many dies, which, of course, gave way to differences in the form of the letters and their construction into words.

You need only open the valuable and accurate work of Mr. Hildebrand, to perceive, that letters are often transposed, and that the same name and town are often spelt in ten different ways.

When finding coins of full weight, with inscriptions of well-formed letters, without the full appearance of being the work of false coiners, I always hesitate in abandoning them, without examination, to the great class, in England called "blundered coins" and "imitations." If we wish to advance the science, we must take care not to neglect what is difficult to read to-day, since, perhaps, the key will be found to-morrow.

I lay before you four specimens of coins in my collection, which, I believe, belong to England, or its vicinities, and I hope that some of your countrymen will be able to explain one or other of them, even to the satisfaction of the rigorists.

No. 1 is a most extraordinary, and, hitherto, unique coin, found in Scandinavia many years ago. There is not a doubt of its genuineness. This coin is what the French

call a "pied fort," and it has the thickness marked on the plate beneath the engraving of the coin. Its weight is nearly six French grammes, or exactly treble the weight of the coins of King Ethelred of the same type, and was, consequently, a threepence. I have not found this type used before the reign of King Ethelred, and not long after his time; we have also nearly the time to which it belonged; but where was it coined? With regard to the inscriptions, I am able to read the reverse; but the obverse is difficult to me, and I have an idea that it contains the name of another coiner, and not that of the king, an idea which the letters ON, and also those which follow, permit us to encourage. I have not the least doubt, that the reverse is to be read in this way — +EADPOLD M<sup>o</sup> ♂ IVM.; but where is IVM.? The coiner's name, "Eadwold," was common at that time; we find it on different coins of Ethelred and Canute, particularly on those struck in Canterbury, London, Maldon, and Thetford.

No. 2, is a coin, which I am much inclined to believe to be only an imitation of the coins of King Canute the Great. Still this piece is very regular; and it has the same weight as the coins of that king of this type. In the inscription of the obverse is the word ANGLORVM, very clear; but how can we explain *Nuptei*, *Luptei*, or *Muptei*? The reverse is also difficult to read, for Inithul is not a common name; and what town or place is ÐN?

No. 3 is of the same period, and has the same type as the former. It has not the appearance of being false, and is of the full weight of the penny; but the inscription is very difficult, and even the language seems to me, to be different from that which was commonly used. The beginning is HEOVFNL, and I think this not very far from HOWEL. I know very well that the English Numismatists

cut the matter short, by saying, "The kings of Wales did not coin"; but I want to know the reason. If you read the history of the kings of this country from that time, you will find that some of them have been wealthy. And for what object is the express order in the laws of Howel d' Ha, which made it one of the prerogatives or duties of the king to strike coins? Confr. Suhm's History of Denmark, vol. iii., p. 21. I need not observe, that if we had coins of these kings, the inscription would probably be in the Gallic language. GNOE is also a name, which I believe is easier to be found in the Gallic than in the English language: but where is Reveani?

No. 4 is the most remarkable of them all. It has not the least appearance of being false, and it is of the full weight of the coins of that type and time. Its inscription is undoubtedly + DÆPIEREXANEDD⊙. I have seen a second example at Stockholm which confirms this. But what King David is it, who lived near the year 1000, and how can we explain ANEDD⊙? We may, perhaps, come to the result that the end of it is Dominus.

On very indisputable Swedish coins of King Olaf Skötkonung (994—1024) we read REX ANLOF. I do not think that this has been explained in a satisfactory way; but it seems to me to be connected with the ANL on this coin, and has probably the same signification.

The inscription on the reverse is not easy to read; the name of the coiner seems to be contracted. In the work of Mr. Hildebrand, you will find the mention of a town called VSTLA (VSTLI), which has existed, but — where? I suppose it to be the same place as that which is mentioned on this coin as VSHLIOAI, only spelt another way.

THOMSEN.

*Copenhagen, July, 1853.*

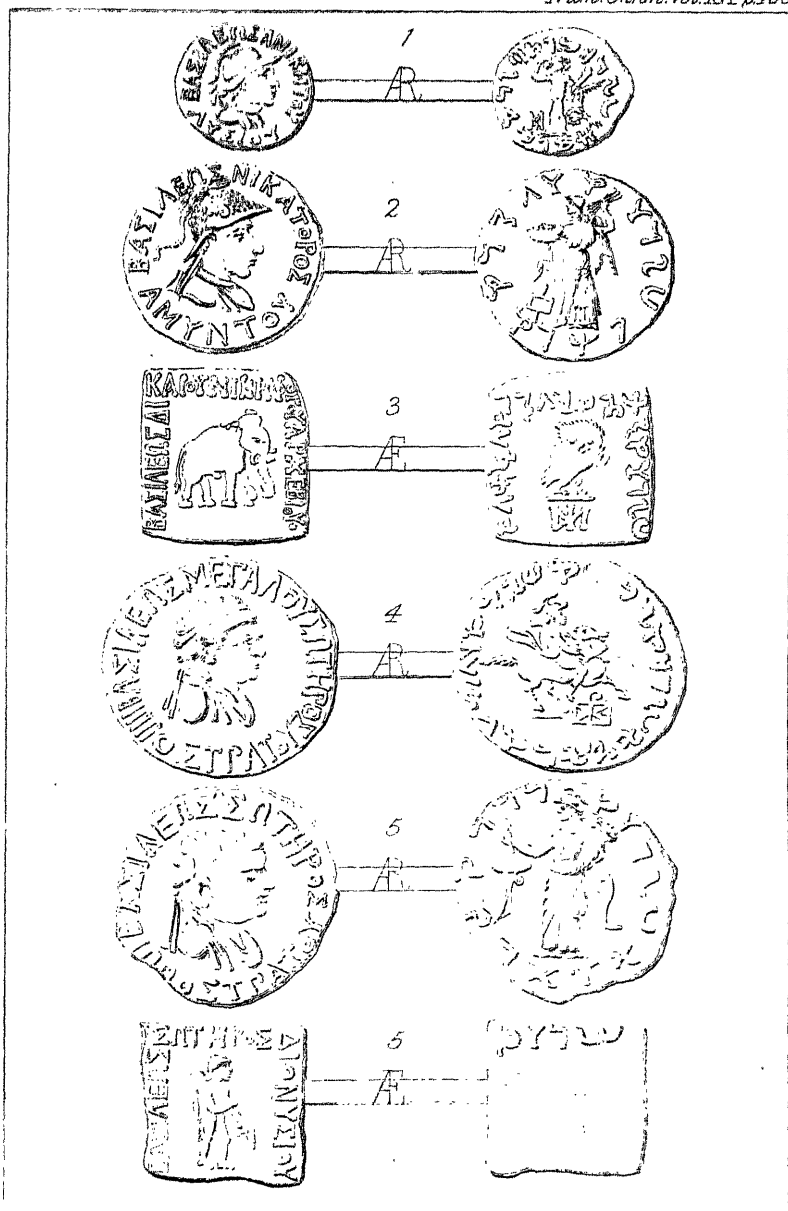
## XIII.

## ON SOME RARE BACTRIAN COINS.

By W. S. W. VAUX, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 25, 1852.]

I HAVE great pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society impressions, in sulphur and gutta percha, of some very curious and almost unique Graeco-Bactrian coins, which have been lately acquired by the British Museum, and to offer such a notice of them as I am enabled to give, by means of the researches which have, of late years, been made in the countries, where coins of this class and character are usually found. It is a well-known fact, that, but a short time ago, few coins of ancient times were so rare as those which were presumed to belong to the Graeco-Bactrian empire; a few stray pieces had found their way to Europe, but perhaps all that were in all the collections of Europe, twenty years ago, did not exceed a dozen in number. Since, however, the advance of the English army into the heart of Afghanistan, in 1838, and the subsequent intercourse which has taken place between that country, the Panjáb, and the north-west provinces of India, vast numbers of coins have found their way to Europe, and especially to England, and more than one private as well as public cabinet, now numbers by hundreds its collection of Bactrian coins alone. The result has been, that many coins, once extremely scarce, have now become as common as they were before rare; and about thirty new royal personages have, by these discoveries, entered the



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field of history, and have demonstrated, from the character of their money, that many of them must have been lords of extensive territories, while a large proportion of them swayed over a people who spoke at least two languages: for we find that the obverses of these coins generally contain the kings' names and titles in Greek; while the reverses offer a translation of the inscription on the obverse into the native tongue, called by scholars, Bactrian Pali, a language which, there can be no doubt, was a modification of the purer and sacred Sanscrit, dialects of which extended then, as they do still, from the northern shores of the Caspian to the Bay of Bengal and the mouth of the Ganges.

But though some of these coins have become very common, there are others which, from the commencement of the discovery of this class, have remained scarce, while, even now, new coins, with names of princes previously unknown, are, occasionally, though now less frequently than ten years since, brought to light.

As very little is known of the Bactrian kings, in some cases not even their names, from any extant historical works, and as the period at which they ruled, no less than the exact spot where they dwelt, is to a great degree conjectural, I have not attempted to arrange these coins chronologically. I simply take them one by one, and state what can be said about each.

LYSIAS. [*See Plate Fig. 1.*]

*At.—Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΥΣΙΟΥ. Helmeted head of the king to right, shoulders covered with the chlamys.

*Rev.*—*Maharajasa Apatihasa Lisiasa* (the name has been found written *Lisikasa* in Bactrian Pali). Hercules standing in front, but slightly to the left, his right raised to his head; in his left, club and lion's skin; to left monogram; size  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , weight  $37\frac{1}{2}$  grs. The type of the reverse is the same as that published in Wilson, Pl. ii. fig. 9.

This coin affords, on the obverse, a new type. The peculiarity is, that this coin gives the king the simple helmet we find on the coins of Eukratides, whereas the types hitherto discovered give, uniformly, the helmet in the shape of an elephant's head. The rule of Lysias has been conjectured to have been about B.C. 165. Lassen supposed, with some reason, his kingdom did not extend farther north and east than Arachosia and Drangiana; and that it was, perhaps, limited to these districts. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

AMYNTAS. [*See Plate Fig. 2.*]

R.—Obv.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ.

The king's bust to right; on head, a crested helmet covered, as it would seem, with the skin of some wild animal, on bust, Chlamys.

Rev.—*Maharajasa Jayadharasa Amitasa* (in Bactrian Pali). Pallas walking to left, holding in her upraised right a thunder-bolt, and on her left a shield. Drapery is seen hanging down from each arm. In field, to left, a monogram: size  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , weight  $127\frac{2}{10}$  grs.

This curious and valuable coin which is, as far as I know, altogether unique, was found at Attock, in Afghanistan, and was presented, by Lady Gomm, to the British Museum in 1852. No other specimen of this ruler's silver coinage has as yet been discovered. One or two specimens in copper are known, in which the type is nearly the same as that of this coin. Lady Sale had, and probably has, one in gold, which has been doubted; my own impression, when she shewed it to me in 1844, was, that it was genuine but barbaric. Amyntas lived about B.C. 135, and is considered by Prof. Wilson to have succeeded Lysias.

## ARCHEBIUS. [See Plate Fig. 3.]

*Obv.*—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ*. Elephant walking to right.

*Rev.*—*Maharajasa Dhamikasa Jayadharasa Akhahiyasa* (in Bactrian Pali). Owl standing in front; below, monogram. Square. Size  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , weight 165 grs. *Æ*.

This is a new and very curious specimen of the coinage of a king about whom very little is known. His name has, indeed, as Professor Wilson has remarked, been used variously, Archelises, Archerius, and Archebius, but there can be no doubt on this specimen that the name is Archebius. Lassen conjectures that the real name of the king was *Arihebios*, and that he was contemporary with Menander, and not improbably subject to him. A few silver coins have been met with bearing his name, and one copper one, on which the obverse has a victory holding a fillet, and the reverse is, as on this specimen, an owl. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

## APOLLODOTUS.

*Obv.*—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ*. Elephant walking to the right.

*Rev.* — *Muharajasa Tadarasa Apaladatas* (in Bactrian Pali). Indian Bull walking to right. Size 3, weight 32 grs. *Α*.

The coins of Apollodotus cannot generally be considered rare, as there are scarcely any cabinets in which they may not be found. Yet it is remarkable that, at least so far as I am aware, one specimen only of this type, described by Prof. Wilson, *Ariana*, p. 289, has been found which is round. They are generally square, both silver and copper, and in good preservation. The only round silver coins of Apollodotus which have been hitherto discovered, have the king's head on the obverse, with a fillet to the right; the bust wearing a tight dress; and the reverse the Thessa-

lian Minerva. Prof. Wilson is correct in stating that this coin differs from the square coins, not only in its shape but in the entire absence of monograms, and the style of the execution. Apollodotus is supposed to have lived about B.C. 110., but whether he lived before or after Menander is not, in my opinion, as yet, satisfactorily determined. This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

HIPPOSTRATUS. [*See Plate Fig. 4.*]

*Obv.*— $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{IAE}\Omega\Sigma\text{ M} [\text{ET}] \text{AAOY.}\Sigma\Omega\text{THP}\phi\Sigma\text{ III-}$   
 $\text{II}\phi\Sigma\text{TPAT}\phi\text{Y.}$  Bust of the king to right, head  
diademed, and shoulders covered with chlamys.

*Rev.*—*Maharajasa Mahatasu Tadarasa Hipastatasa.* Horse-  
man helmeted galloping to right. In field, under  
horse, a monogram: size  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , weight 139 $\frac{5}{10}$ . *R.*  
This coin was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

*Obv.*—[*See Plate Fig. 5.*] $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{IAE}\Omega\Sigma\Sigma\Omega\text{THP}\phi\Sigma$   
 $\text{IIIIII}\phi\Sigma\text{TPAT}\phi\text{Y.}$  Bust of the king to right,  
with fillet round his head, and shoulders draped.

*Rev.*—*Maharajasa Tadarasa Hipastatasa.* Female figure  
standing to left; in her left, cornucopiæ; right  
extended. In field, monograms to right and left;  
size,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , weight 137grs. *R.*

These two coins, are, I believe, exceedingly rare. When Professor Wilson published his most valuable work in 1841, no coin of Hippostratus had been met with; in the succeeding year Captain Cunningham published two coins of this ruler, both of them in copper. The legend appears to have been the same as that on these coins, but the types were altogether different. On one, the reverse was Zeus seated; on the other, a giant or Titan, or, perhaps, a marine Deity, with legs terminating in some object resembling snakes, and like an unique coin of a prince named Telephus, which Captain Cunningham has also published. Capt. Cunningham mentions that three specimens of a third type of Hippostratus, of Apollo with the tripod, exist in his own

and other cabinets; and that, in all of these, the title of Soter only occurs. I have not heard that any silver coin of Hippostratus has been found, except those of which I now exhibit impressions in gutta percha. Lassen infers from the type of Apollo, mentioned by Capt. Cunningham, that Hippostratus must have ruled shortly after Apollodotus; and thinks that the type of the Olympian Zeus connects him with the coins of the Seleucidæ; since on coins of Alexander II. (B.C. 129—133), this particular type is first to be noticed.

DIONYSIUS. [See Plate Fig. 5.]

*Obv.*—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ*. Figure draped standing to right, holding an arrow in his hand.

*Rev.*— . . . . . *jasa Tudarasa* . . . . . Apparently, a figure seated, but the field of the coin is almost effaced. Square. Size  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , wgt. 252 grs. Æ.

This is an exceedingly rare coin, and I have not heard that any other specimen has reached Europe. Captain Cunningham published in 1832, in the *Bengal Asiatic Journal*, a coin resembling this specimen, and probably the same. It is unfortunate that the greater portion of the Pali inscription has been lost. The coin itself was procured by E. Thomas, Esq.

The name of Dionysius is known in Indian History, in connection with the city of Dionysopolis (in the native histories called *Nagara*), which this king may not improbably have founded or rebuilt. Ptolemy speaks of *Ναγάρη καὶ Διονυσόπολις* (vii. 1. 43). It is believed that this town stood on the southern bank of the Kábul river in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, and that it is the same as that called in the Chinese annals *Hakoloho*.

W. S. W. VAUX.

## XIV.

SOME REMARKS ON THE COPPER COINAGE OF  
THE BYZANTINE EMPERORS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 17th, 1853.]

THE different denominations of the copper coinage of the Byzantine Empire have been so imperfectly explained, as far as their value is concerned, that I may venture to hope that, although the subject is a comparatively uninteresting one, anything which may tend to throw further light upon its obscurity will not prove wholly unacceptable to the Numismatic Society.

Among the coins of Alexandria there is one, of the time of Justinian I., which may be thus described from an example in the British Museum.

*Obv.*—DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG. Bust front-face of the Emperor, with globe.

R—A+Γ. In the exergue AΛΕΞ.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ramus 92, 93. Banduri 638, 640, 642. Rasche T. ii., pt. ii., p. 1529. Production de l'Or, de l'Argent, et du Cuivre, en J. et L. Sabatier, p. 170, 171. Die Münzen Justinians von Pinder und Friedländer, pp. 30, 31, and pl. iv., 1.

This coin is of extreme rarity, only two examples being contained in the museums of Europe, as far as I can ascertain, one in that of Copenhagen, and the other in our own national collection, whereas other Alexandrian copper coins of the same reign are by no means uncommon.

Without entering in detail into the monetary systems of the Byzantine empire, which may be called the Constantinopolitan and the Alexandrian, the former prevailing, with certain variations, throughout the provinces of Europe, Asia and Africa, excepting Egypt, to which the latter was confined; it is sufficient to state that the coin under consideration has no distinct proportionate relation to either system, and that, therefore, it must be considered as belonging to some other system.

It is now agreed that the numerical letters upon the reverses of Byzantine copper coins, indicate their value, so that the piece before us is of the value of 33 real or nominal pieces of a smaller denomination. MM Pinder and Friedländer have suggested<sup>2</sup> that the unit of the system was the *λεπτον* or *νοῦμμιον* (which, as they remark, were sometimes equal, sometimes in the relation of 6 to 5, a variation which, I think, must be explained by the irregularity of this branch of the coinage). This opinion acquires additional weight from the circumstance that certain coins of Justin II. and his Empress Sophia, have on the reverse the monetary index I (10) between N and M. Such an abbreviation as NM for *νοῦμνια* or *nummi*, is quite in accordance with that of PP for *perpetuus*, which we find on the obverses of Byzantine coins. Taking into consideration that the *λεπτον* or *νοῦμμιον* was the smallest real or nominal Byzantine coin,

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<sup>2</sup> Die Münzen Justinians, p. 14, n. 16.



in addition to the evidence adduced above, and that on which MM. Pinder and Friedländer base their opinion, that an obolus or follis contained twenty *νομμια*, while we find a piece marked K (20)—taking into consideration these points of evidence, it seems that we cannot reasonably doubt that the numerical indexes on Byzantine copper coins indicate the number of *νομμια* which they respectively contained, and I think, that in prosecuting our enquiry, this opinion will receive further confirmation.

The changes in the relation of the gold coinage to the copper, which history has recorded, enable us to determine the reason of what seems at first sight an inexplicable anomaly.

Procopius tells us, that in the reign of Justinian I. the princes altered the exchange from 210 oboli or *φολεις* to 180, to the gold stater, by which the solidus must here be intended.<sup>3</sup> MM. Pinder and Friedländer remark on this passage, that since the solidus (here called the gold stater) contained 6000 *λεπτά* or *νομμια* according to the Byzantine writers, and likewise contained at some period 288 *φόλεις* or oboli, the piece having the mark K (20) would be the obolus (for  $6000 \div 288 = 20.833$ ). It is reasonable to suppose that the solidus contained 288 oboli at the period at which the Byzantine copper coinage was first struck with indexes of value, in the reign of Anastasius, and that the lowering of the proportion to 210 took place subse-

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<sup>3</sup> ἃ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰ κέρματα τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν ἐργασται, οὕμοι παριτέον οἶομαι εἶναι των γὰρ ἀργυραμοιβων πρότερον δέκα, καὶ διακοσίους ὀβολοῖς, οὓς φύλεις καλουσιν, ὑπὲρ ἑνὸς στατήρος χρυσοῦ προίεσθαι τοῖς ξυμβάλλουσιν εἰωθότων, αὐτοὶ ἐπιτεχνώμενοι κέρδη οἰκεία, ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ ἑκατὸν μόνους ὑπὲρ τοῦ στατήρος δίδοσθαι τοὺς ὀβολοὺς διεπράξαντο. ταύτην δὲ νομίσματος ἐκάστου χρυσοῦ ἔκτῃ ἀπέτεμον μοῖραν πάντων ἀνθρώπων. Procopii Historia Arcana, c. 25.

quently. The rapid changes that we observe in the copper coinage of the Byzantine period, warrant our supposing two reductions to have occurred between the accession of Anastasius and the death of Justinian I., as the numerical indexes of the coins appear to show that the solidus contained 288 oboli at the time that the copper money first received numerical indexes, for it is hardly likely that the first indexes would have been of conventional values.

If we suppose that the *λεπτον* or *νομμιον* did not alter its value with the change of the obolus and that of the other copper coins—and that such was the case we can hardly doubt, from our finding no coin which can be concluded to represent it, so that it may be inferred, with much reason, to have been nominal, as the Turkish para is now in Egypt—if we suppose this to have been the case, the Alexandrian coin we are considering is easily explained.

If then the solidus continued in the reign of Justinian to contain 6000 *νομμια*, by the reduction of the number of oboli in the solidus to 180, the obolus would contain 33'333 *νομμια*. The exactness of this result, particularly when we remember that the coin we are considering was struck in the reign of that Emperor under whom the reduction took place that would explain its singular index of value, and its being of so great rarity, as though the system, of which it was the commencement, was abandoned, make this explanation more probable than the slenderness of the structure on which it is based would seem at first to warrant.

While upon the subject of the Alexandrian coinage under the Byzantine empire, it may be worth while to notice another remarkable coin of the same city, which illustrates the changes to which the copper money of the period was generally subject.

Besides the very rare coin we have been noticing, all the other copper pieces which can be attributed with certainty to the mint of Alexandria during the Byzantine rule over Egypt, are small and thick, bearing upon the obverse the bust of an emperor or the busts or figures of two or three co-regent sovereigns, and upon the reverse the letters IB separated by a cross, with  $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\xi$  in the exergue.

From the time of Justinian I., until that of Heraclius, we perceive no material alteration in these coins, excepting, of course, in the names and representations of the emperors. Throughout this period they preserve, with few exceptions, a uniformity of size, weight, workmanship, and type of reverse, which contrasts strikingly with the astonishing fluctuations which we see in the copper coinage of the other cities which struck money during the same period. Of course we must make a certain allowance for the carelessness as to weight with which copper money has been struck in all ages, down to our own times, in consequence of the small value of the metal, so that the term "uniformity" is used as to copper money, with a different acceptation to that in which it is applied to gold and silver.

But in the reign of Heraclius, on coins struck during the time that his sons Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas were associated with him in the empire, and having the figures of the three sovereigns on their obverses, we find between the letters I and B, on the reverses, not only the cross, but also the letter M.

It is to be noticed here that the letter M is the indication of the value of the largest denomination of Byzantine copper coins, on the reverses of which it is found, as smaller denominations have the letters K, I, E, etc., in like manner indicative of value. The relative sizes of these coins, and the circumstance that they sometimes bear, instead of the

Greek letters, the Latin numerals XXXX, XX, X and V, leaves us no room to doubt that the Greek letters are used in their numerical acceptation, 40, 20, 10, 5, and so forth.

Reasoning from analogy, one cannot but conclude that the letters I B are indicative of the value of the coins on which they occur, and a more careful inquiry seems to shew the truth of this opinion. Since the Alexandrian copper coins are always of uniform weight, but those of the other mints fluctuate greatly, if we can find any period at which the two correspond, as 40 to 12, with as much accuracy as one could reasonably expect in copper coins, that period being one at which the copper coinage was adjusted, the matter will be settled.

The reign of Justinian I. appears to supply the requisite data. Examining the coinage of his time we observe a remarkable change in the copper coins of Constantinople and other cities, which first bear dates in his twelfth year, and are then larger and heavier than those of the same kinds, whether struck in the earlier part of his reign, or by his predecessors and successors.

Some adjustment of the copper coinage therefore (which may perhaps have been caused by the people being discontented at the reduction in the number of oboli to the solidus) can scarcely be doubted to have taken place in the twelfth year of Justinian I.; and, admitting such an adjustment, it must be concluded to have extended to the mints of Europe, Asia and Africa, excepting that of Alexandria, and it may be conjectured that it extended to that city also, a conjecture that acquires a strong degree of probability from our finding the remarkable coin which has been before noticed in this paper to have been struck in the reign of Justinian, implying a change in the Alexandrian coinage, and that caused by the alteration in the number of oboli to the

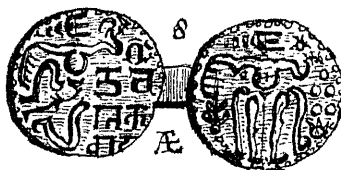
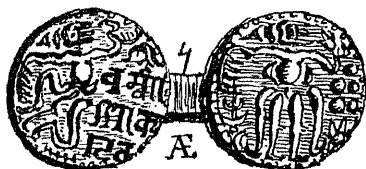
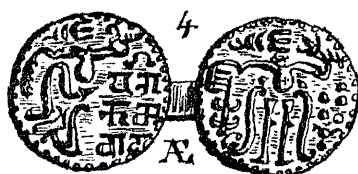
solidus. There are, however, Alexandrian coins inscribed IB, of both Anastasius and Justinus I, of which I have not been fortunate enough to see a specimen. One of them is figured by M. J. Sabatier, in his *Iconographie de Cinq-Mille Médailles* (Byz. Pl. II., No. 27). It is of Anastasius, and both in size and fabric appears to be quite different from the later coins bearing IB on their reverses, so that our conjecture is again confirmed. And further, it receives additional strength from the circumstance that the average weight of the large copper coins of the twelfth year of Justinian, bearing the inscription M, is to the average weight of his copper coins of Alexandria bearing the inscription IB, nearly in the proportion of 40 to 12. The carelessness with which the ancients struck their copper coins, and the want of a sufficient number of those of Alexandria of this time, have prevented my arriving at such an approximation as a wider examination in more skilful hands would not fail to give.

Admitting, therefore, that both IB and M are indexes of value on the coin of Heraclius which we are examining, it remains to ascertain, if possible, the cause of so strange a circumstance, as one coin bearing two indexes of different denominations.

If we weigh the coins of Heraclius and his two sons, we find that those which have the index M, struck at Constantinople and other towns, according to the inscription on the exergue, excepting some large *surfrappes*, of which the reverses have apparently been unaltered, have about the same weight as the Alexandrian coin under consideration, which we do not find to have been the case at any previous period. While the copper coinage of the other mints of the empire had decreased to an extraordinary extent in weight without any alteration in the indexes of value, those marked



ANCIENT  
COINS OF CEYLON



IB of the mint of Alexandria had undergone no alteration, and thus it was that coins having a nominal value of 40, came to correspond to those having an actual value of 12.<sup>4</sup>

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

March 17, 1853.

## XV.

ON COINS OF CEYLON; WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE SO-CALLED RING, AND FISH-HOOK MONEY, ATTRIBUTED TO THAT ISLAND. BY W. S. W. VAUX, M.A.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th April, 1853.]

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., in the chair.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in laying before the members of the Numismatic Society this evening some specimens of a collection of coins, found during the last few years in the island of Ceylon, and brought to this country by Sir Emerson

<sup>4</sup> MM. Sabatier in their excellent treatise "sur la Production de l'Or, de l'Argent, et du Cuivre chez les Anciens," etc., remark, concerning coins of the same kind as that which we have been just considering, and others of the same period bearing, *according to their reading*, a  $\Delta$  beneath the cross,—“Les lettres  $\Delta$  et M, ajoutées à l'indice IB, ne nous paraissent avoir aucun rapport à la valeur de la monnaie; ce sont probablement des *différents*, indiquant peut-être le numéro ou une marque particulière de l'hôtel, comme on en trouve fréquemment sur les monnaies Byzantins de Constantinople, de Theoupolis,' etc.,” pp. 171, 172. To say nothing of the impossibility of M being the number of a mint, which shews that  $\Delta$  is probably not, *if rightly read*, the opinion appears to me to be founded on an error. In the instances I have seen, the supposed  $\Delta$  is merely the foot of the cross, which has such a form, and not a letter at all, and I can entertain no doubt that this is always the case; unless, indeed, the foot of the cross has been changed into a  $\Delta$  by carelessness or ignorance.



Tennent, who has kindly permitted me to select for the National Collection in the British Museum, those varieties which I considered it would be most worth while to preserve, with the permission, at the time, to exhibit them before the Numismatic Society. The coins were themselves found in 1848, by Lieut. Evatt, of the Ceylon Rifle Corps, while in command of a company of pioneers, who were cutting a road near the village of Ambagammoa, in the ancient kingdom of Kandy.

The whole collection which Sir Emerson Tennent was able to procure, is in number about 80, all in copper; the coins which are included in it belong to six different princes or Rájás, who reigned in succession, though not actually consecutively, between about A.D. 1050, and A.D. 1300. Their history is, on the whole, well made out from the native annals, which have been preserved with the greatest care in more than one of the temples of the island, and which have been made known to European students by the exertions of the late Sir Alex. Johnston, and of Mr. Upham, and more recently with far greater care, ability, and acquaintance with his subject and the language with which he proposed to deal, by the Hon. George Turnour, in his edition of the *Maháwanso*, the most important of the native records, and one of the most curious and remarkable works which have ever been published, which he gave to the world, in Ceylon, in 1837.

From this work an excellent outline of the history of the country may be gathered, from which it appears that the earliest event recorded by the local historians is the landing of a certain Wijeya, in B.C. 543, the same year in which Buddha died. Buddhism was finally established towards the middle of the third century B.C., by the mission sent by Dharmásoka, emperor of Dambadiva, for that purpose; and

the doctrines of Buddhism are stated, according to Singhalese authority, to have been first reduced to writing in Ceylon itself about B. C. 90. Since that time, Buddhism has been the established native religion, and the art and temple architecture of the island exhibit many of the characteristics which belong to the early Buddhist structures in the mountain districts of Nipál.<sup>1</sup>

It is remarkable, that, though we possess a tolerably connected and authentic history of the island of Ceylon, which the researches of European scholars have sufficiently tested, and which may therefore be relied on, ascending to so early a period as the middle of the *sixth* century before Christ, the coins which have been discovered, and which, there can be no doubt, have been part of the local currency of the people, belong to a period comparatively recent; none have been met with at all contemporary with the commencement of the native dynasties, and those we have are those of a few rulers only, and extend over a comparatively short period of time. This fact is, indeed, the more curious and difficult of explanation, since, upon the continent of India, vast numbers of coins have been discovered, forming apparently a nearly continuous series, from the probable period of their commencement in the second or third century B. C., down to the time of the Muhammedan invasion. At present, indeed, those found in Hindostán, which are capable of arrangement under the dynasties to which they belong, may be numbered by thousands, and every year is producing a constant increase of the supply. On the other hand, the coins of Ceylon as yet met with, range over the short period only of a little less than three hundred years: none

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<sup>1</sup> See a very interesting little work, in which this subject is alluded to, "A Journey into Nepaul with the Camp of Jung Bahadoor. By Laurence Oliphant." Lond. 8vo. 1852.

having been found of an earlier date than A.D. 1050, none of a later than A.D. 1320.

I have already stated that Sir Emerson Tennent's coins belong to the reigns of six different Rájas; and, therefore, comprehend specimens of the money of all the Rájas, with one exception, of whom coins have as yet been discovered. The only Rája unrepresented in his collection, is the first of whom we possess specimens. In order to make the description of the series complete, and because I have found, from my experience in the British Museum, that the Singhalese coins are almost wholly unknown in England, though some of them have been published in the Asiatic Journal of Bengal, I have thought it worth while to include two gold coins of the first Rája, and to describe them consecutively according to their dates.

I may state, here, that the general character of these coins, during the whole period over which they extend is uniformly the same. On the *obverse* may be seen, a rude standing figure of the Rája, holding in his left hand a flower, and in his right the *trisula*. The skirts of his dress are rudely represented, falling on each side, so that the folds of the *Dhóti*, which appear between his legs, have been sometimes taken by the first discoverers for a tail, and hence the figure of the prince has been occasionally, though erroneously, called *Hánuman*, or the monkey. On the *reverse* the same figure may be seen, but seated; the face is very peculiar, and an unique specimen, I imagine, of barbaric art. Before the face are the name and titles of the Rája, in Devanagari or Sanscrit characters; the form of these letters confirming very satisfactorily the date from other reasons assigned to these coins.

To take the coins in order: the first and second read

*Sri Lankeswara* (see plate, figs. 1, 2),

Lord of Lanka, the ancient name of the island. There can be no doubt that this is the *Lokaiswara* of Mr. Turnour's lists, who rose to the throne about A.D. 1060. *Lokaiswara* had been the chief minister of the previous king, *Prákrama Pándi*, and, as there was no successor of the royal line, he obtained the chief power. The minister himself was a descendant of Múnawamma, who had been on the throne about three centuries before. He left a son, named Kirti, who subsequently assumed the title of Wijaya Báhu. During the reign of Lokaiswara the capital was Kácharagama, at which place these gold coins were struck.

The third coin reads very plainly

*Sri Vijàya Váhu, or Báhu (see plate, fig. 3).*

The first and most celebrated prince of this name was proclaimed king in his infancy, but appears not to have ascended the throne till twelve years subsequently, in A.D. 1071, owing to an interregnum: he reigned for more than forty years, after having expelled the Sholian heretics, and re-established the Buddhist supremacy, by a great battle fought under the walls of Pollonaruwa, which was, during this and several subsequent reigns, the capital. There is a precisely similar coin to this one in Mr. Marsden's Collection in the British Museum, which he has published and engraved; he has, however, read it wrongly *Viyaja Gada*. It is not quite so well preserved, which may have led to Mr. Marsden's error.

The fourth coin reads plainly

*Srí Parákrama Váhu or Báhu (see plate, fig. 4).*

Mr. Prinsep mentions a coin of this monarch, which was given to him by Capt. Ord; and there is one engraven in the Asiatic Researches, and interpreted doubtfully by Prof. Wilson. The first sovereign of the name of Parákrama

Báhu was crowned king of Pihití, at Pollonaruwa, in A.D. 1153, on the abdication of Gajā-Báhu. He immediately took the field, in order to reduce the provincial chieftains to subjection. A long and bloody war ensued in which Pollonaruwa and Anurádhapura fell into the hands of the enemy, who were, however, at last compelled to fly across the Mahawelli Ganga. The reign of Parákrama was one of the most warlike and glorious in the annals of Ceylon and the native historians celebrate his praise for his attention to the embellishment of the chief cities of his own island, and for the chastisement he inflicted upon other kings, who had from time to time invaded it. He is stated to have repaired or rebuilt the public edifices at Pollonaruwa, Anurádhapura, Ligiri and Wijittapura, and to have constructed many others, as the Ruanwelli Dágopa, at Kirrigama, to the memory of his queen: he cut also many great tanks. His reign lasted for thirty-three years. Many other and small specimens of his coins have been found at Montollee.

The fifth reads

*Sri Rája Lílávati (see plate, fig. 5),*

And, no doubt, refers to a person very celebrated in Singhalese story, the queen Lílávati, who was the widow of Páarakrama Báhu. She married Kirti, the minister of one of his successors, though not of the royal line, who was put aside, and the kingdom governed in her name, from A.D. 1202, until she was deposed by Sáhasa Mallawa, who seized her throne. She was twice afterwards restored.

The sixth reads

*Sri mat Sáhasa malla (see plate, fig. 6).*

The probable date of this coin is between A.D. 1205 and 1212, a date which is confirmed by a rock inscription at Pollonaruwa, which has been translated and published in

the Ceylon Almanac for 1834, p. 190.<sup>2</sup> He again was deposed by his minister Nikanga, and was succeeded in 1213, by

*Dharma Asoka Deva* (see plate, fig. 7),

Whose name appears on the seventh coin. It is said, that this prince was only three months old at the time he was placed on the throne, but the portrait (if the representation on this coin can be permitted such a title) would lead us to suppose that he was of mature age. There is no doubt his reign commenced A.D. 1213; it is not so certain how long he lived.

The eighth reads

*Sri Bhavāneka Bāhu* (see plate, fig. 8),

Who succeeded to the throne after a long period of turbulence and trouble about A.D. 1303. Little is known of his personal history, but he is the last native Rāja whose name may be read distinctly on the money of mediæval Ceylon.

Mr. Prinsep, in his paper ("Beng. As. Journ." vol. xi.), describes several other coins found, as it would appear, in Ceylon, and which are now preserved in the cabinets of the British Museum. None of these, however, possess any characters which are legible. A large quantity of similar coins have been found at Dipaldinna (or Amaravati) on the continent of India, a name so similar to the place where many of the Ceylon coins were discovered, that, seeing the coins were identical, it was natural to suppose that the places must be too.

In concluding this brief notice of the ancient coinage of Ceylon, I take the opportunity of saying a few words on what has been termed "the Fish-hook Money" of this

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<sup>2</sup> Marsden has engraven and published a coin of this prince, No. MLXVI., which he reads wrongly however, *Maga daga malla*.

island, because I have always been a disbeliever in the connection supposed to exist between it and Ceylon, and disinclined to admit the ingenious arguments which have, from time to time, been put forward in its favour by my friend, Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, and other writers. I need hardly say, that I can have no wish to dispute Mr. Dickinson's opinion, except on the one only ground, that his arguments appear to me to be numismatically unsatisfactory, and to have arisen in great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category, that class of objects which has been often termed "Ring Money," specimens of which he considers still to be in use in some parts of Africa (Num. Journ. 1843).

Now, at the risk of being deemed exceedingly sceptical, I venture to express my opinion, that the hypothesis of the existence of rings, as a medium of exchange similar to money, whether in Africa or elsewhere, is altogether a creature of the imagination: and that the evidence often adduced from passages of Holy Scripture, such as Gen. xxxvii. 28, where Joseph is sold by his brethren to the Ishmaelites;—Numb. xxxi. 50, 51, where the spoils taken from the Midianites are enumerated;—and Judges viii. 24—26, where the Ishmaelitish ear-rings (or *rings*, as Mr. Dickinson wishes to translate the Hebrew word) are spoken of;—together with a passage from Beowulf, where Hrothgar promises to distribute among his guests gold and rings, and to reward Beowulf with a gift of twisted gold (the *torques* or *armilla*), with one in Mr. Conybeare's translation of an Anglo Saxon poem, quoted by Mr. Dickinson, and another from another Anglo Saxon poem, called the "Song of the Traveller," in which the king of the Goths is said to have given to the bard a rich *armilla*, in which were six hundred *sceatta*-shillings in number of pure

gold,—have none of them anything to do with money, in the common and recognised sense of that word.

I understand by “Money,” a certain measure of value, whether in metal or not does not matter, though, obviously, metal and precious metal would be most frequently used as the substance, adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes (so to speak), themselves multiples, submultiples, or aliquot parts of some other piece. I have never seen any satisfactory proof that this is the case with the African rings, though Mr. Dickinson states, that some which he and Mr. Young examined were nearly multiples of twelve grains; and till this point be demonstrated, not in one or two chance instances, but in cases frequent enough to admit of a law being deduced from them, I, for one, must withhold my consent to their being called “Money.”

In all the cases to which I have referred, and in many others adduced by Mr. Dickinson in a subsequent paper (*Num. Chron.* 1846), from the Northern Sagas and other documents, the whole story resolves itself into simple instances of barter. Gold or silver rings may in Ashantee or elsewhere, be considered equivalent to a certain quantity of some other substance, and may be found with a tolerably accurate system of weights: but this is barter, not money; and it is, in my opinion, an erroneous use of language, an use which can only tend to mislead, to call such a medium of exchange by the name of Money. No one would, I presume, suppose that the sack of silver rings, said to have been taken by Hannibal from the Roman Equites at Cannæ, were sent by him to Carthage as money; yet those rings, the spoil of the Roman nobles, were, at least, as much money as the Ishmaelitish rings above alluded to, and were doubt-



less converted by the Carthaginians into much more useful property.

With regard to all these specimens, my belief is that which it is with regard to the silver lumps found at Cuerdale, that they were in no case money, but were negotiated by barter according to a recognised weight.

The famous passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, correctly adduced by Mr. Hawkins from a MS. in the British Museum, where, speaking of the Britons, the Roman states that, "*Utuntur aut aere aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*" — ("They use either brass money or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight") — completely expresses my belief with regard to the primitive use of money, namely, that the rings cannot, in any sense, be allowed this name, until it has been much more carefully demonstrated, and in many more frequent instances than has, as yet, been shewn, that they are really adjusted to a regular standard of weight.

With regard to the "Fishhook Money" of Ceylon, which Mr. Dickinson (Num. Chron. 1849) evidently considers a modification of the so-called "Ring Money," I beg leave to say, that I have seen no evidence whatever from which I could be led to suppose, that the twisted pieces of metal which Mr. Akerman has described as in "shape like a fish-hook" — some of which, however, are not twisted, but simply pieces of silver wire doubled — have anything whatever to do "with the silver currency of the Kings of Kandy."

In the first place, we have no good evidence that there ever was any such currency; and, secondly, in the specimens to which Mr. Dickinson refers, with remains of writing upon them, though with seldom letters enough to

form one complete word, so far as anything is proved by them, it is that they have nothing to do with Ceylon. It was not, indeed, reasoning *à priori*, very likely, that, in a country where the native alphabet is derived, remotely, perhaps, yet really, from the Devanagari or Sanscrit, and where the only undoubted Singhalese coins make use of that character, letters manifestly Persian, or Arabic, and as such, generally, recognisable, should have been used as the local currency of the country. It is enough to say, that the native Singhalese are as ignorant of the Persian or Arabic character as they are of the English.

On the other hand, the continuous testimony of travellers from Chardin to the Baron de Bode is unshaken in the assertion, that such pieces really belong to and are struck in Laristán, a small district on the coast of the Persian Gulf. It seemed—and seems to me—no objection to this statement, that similar specimens have been met with in Ceylon; for they may easily have reached Ceylon from the Persian Gulf either as objects of curiosity, or in the process of trade. Indeed, on this point, Sir John Chardin's words are precise, for, after saying that this wire-money is called *Larin* from *Lar* and *Laristán*, and that it was in circulation until this independent state was conquered by Abbas the Great, he adds, “Comme on n'en bat plus depuis la conquête du Royaume on n'en voit plus guères, mais on ne laisse pas de compter par cette monnaie en tout ce païs là, et aux Indes, le long du Golph de Cambays et dans le païs qui en sont proche. On dit qu'elle avoit cours autre fois dans tout l'Orient” (Chardin Voy. en Perse, vol. iv. p. 279, 12mo. Amst. 1711). Still less is my opinion shaken by the statements of Dr. Davy (Acc. of Ceylon, p. 245, Lond. 4to. 1821) or of his curious predecessor, Knox (Hist. of Ceylon, Lond. 4to. 1657), to the

effect that such coins are made in Ceylon, for I observe that the one engraven in Dr. Davy's work has no inscription, and all that I have seen, and which have been with any certainty ascribed to Ceylon as their place of manufacture, are *equally without inscriptions*. The inference I draw from this fact is, that the Laristán coins having become, as Chardin says, popular in the East, they were extensively imitated, and became, at a certain period, a medium of communication between very distant peoples. Nor is this unnatural in the case of Ceylon, where, so far as I am aware, no silver coinage, corresponding to the gold and copper pieces of the Rájas described in this paper, has been discovered, and where, therefore, a foreign and anomalous type may, for certain reasons of trade, have been adopted from another country. The use of the Spanish pillar dollar in China and through the Indian Seas, generally, would be analogous to this presumed origin and use of the *Larins*.

W. S. W. VAUX.

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## XVI.

## COIN PEDIGREES—No. 1.

MY DEAR SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is not desirable to convert the Numismatic Chronicle into a vehicle for mere collector's gossip, an exception to this rule may perhaps be occasionally admitted, in regard to the history of a few of the very rarest coins of the English series, especially those, which, besides being rare, have connected with them interesting historical or artistic associations.

Among such pieces, the first rank would, by common consent, be assigned to the celebrated Pattern, or "Trial Piece" for the crown of Charles II., by Thomas Simon. I therefore send you for publication in the Chronicle, if you think it worth the space it will occupy, a list of the specimens of this highly valued piece, which are known to exist, together with the pedigree of each, as far as I am able to give it, by means of memoranda derived from various sources, but chiefly from a list given to me by the late Colonel Durrant; and which, probably, was mainly based upon information supplied to him by Matthew Young.

The different memoranda and traditions as to the descent or transmission of these pieces from cabinet to cabinet, are not always in perfect accordance with each other; and in consequence of these conflicting accounts, and of the fact that some collectors, as Tyssen, Trattle, and Abraham Edmonds, appear to have had two or three specimens passing successively through their hands; the list which I send you has cost me more trouble than might be supposed,

and, very possibly, is not after all entirely accurate. If, therefore, any collector into whose hands this paper may fall, should possess the means of correcting my list, he would confer a favour upon me by communicating any information upon the subject, with a statement of the authority upon which his correction may rest.

If the present paper should prove acceptable, I may perhaps follow it up in a future number by a similar one, with reference to one or two other remarkable pieces of the English series.

Believe me, yours very truly,

J. B. BERGNE.

19, Hans Place, London,  
Nov. 22nd, 1853.

*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

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### SIMON'S "TRIAL PIECE," OR PATTERN FOR A CROWN PIECE OF CHARLES II.

Snelling, Pattern Pieces, Pl. vi. No. 18; Ruding, Pl. xxxiv. No. 7.

Of this rare and interesting pattern, the finest coin ever struck in this or perhaps any other country, in modern times, there exist four varieties, distinguished from each other by difference of edge:

1. That which has on the edge Simon's *Petition*\* to

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\* The words of the *Petition* are almost too well known to need being repeated. They are, however, as follow, and run round the edge of the coin in two lines.

"*Thomas Simon* MOST. HVMBLY. PRAYS. YOVR. Majesty TO. COMPARE. THIS. HIS. TRYALL. PIECE. WITH. THE. DVTCH. AND. IF. MORE. TRVLY. DRAWN. &. EMBOSS'D. MORE. GRACE: FVLLY. ORDER'D. AND. MORE. ACCV- Rately. ENGRAVEN. TO. RELEIVE. HIM."

Two C's interlinked between a palm-branch and a branch of laurel, with a crown above, separate the end of the lines from the beginning.

Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the PETITION CROWN, and is the most highly valued. Of these, 14 or 15 are known, all in silver.

2. That which bears on the edge, instead of the petition, the inscription “REDDITE. QVÆ. CÆSARIS. CÆSARI. &CT.”; followed by the word “POST” and the sun rising from behind clouds, intended to express the device, “Post nubila Phœbus;” in allusion to the Restoration. This variety is termed by collectors, the REDDITE CROWN. About 11 specimens are known, two of which are struck in pewter.

3. That which has a corresponding inscription in English — “RENDER. TO. CÆSAR. THE. THINGS. WHICH. ARE. CÆSAR’S. &C.” Three specimens only are known, all in pewter.

4. That which has the edge without any inscription whatever. Of this I am aware of only a single specimen, which is in pewter.

The obverse die of these pieces is still preserved at the Mint.

### 1.—THE PETITION CROWN.

#### LIST OF SPECIMENS.

No.

1. Mr. Bale (Cambridge Terrace).
2. Mr. Baker (Islington).
3. Royal Mint.
4. Bank of England.
5. Mr. Wigan (Clare House, East Malling).
6. Mr. Brown (Paternoster Row).
7. The late Mr. Cuff (Clapham).
8. Mr. Sheppard (Frome).
9. British Museum.
10. Mr. Brice (Clifton).
11. The late Sir George Chetwynd (Grendon Hall, Staffordshire).
12. Hunter Museum, Glasgow.
13. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
14. Mrs. Biscoe (Holton Park, Thame).
15. Said to be at Christ Church, Oxford.

## HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

## No. 1.

Said (in the description of this piece in the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis) to have been presented by Charles II. to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and to have been given by his son, to The Earl of Oxford. Bought at his sale in 1742 for £20, by Martin Folkes. do. 1756 for £12, by Thomas Hollis. Bought privately of Dr. Disney, Hollis's Executor, for £105, by Barré Roberts; whose collection was purchased by the British Museum. This piece was included in the sale of Museum Duplicates in 1811, and was bought for £102, by Marmaduke Trattle. Bought at his sale in 1832 for £225, by Colonel Durrant. do. 1847 for £155, by *C. S. Bale*.

Extremely fine. It is in a case, apparently of the time.

## No. 2.

Dr. Mead. Bought at his sale in 1755, for £12, by Edward Hodsol; whose collection was purchased by Samuel Tyssen. Bought at his sale in 1802, for £105, by Sir Mark Sykes, Bart. do. 1824, for £210, by Jones Long. do. 1842, for £170, by *John Baker*, of Islington.\*

(Very fine.)

## No. 3.

Bought by Henry Young, the dealer, casually; and by him sold to R. Salusbury Cotton. Bought at his sale in 1791, for £84, by G. Hollington Barker. do. 1803, for £90, by Miss Banks. Bequeathed by her to *The Royal Mint*.

(Very fine.)

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\* In the Morning Herald of October 26, 1827, a reward of £20 is offered for the Petition Crown which had been Sir Mark Sykes's, but which had been then, as supposed, stolen from the collection of Daniel Jones Long, Esq., of Monckton Farleigh, Wilts. It was, however, afterwards found in some place where it had been carelessly put away, after having been shewn by Mr. Long to a friend; and it was, as stated above, sold with his other coins in 1842.

## No. 4.

William Gostling. Bought at his sale in 1777, for £10 : 15 : 0, for Joseph Browne. do. 1791, for £32 : 0 : 6, by Samuel Tyssen ; who, on getting No. 2, sold it to David Alves Rebello.  
Robert Austen ; whose collection was bought in 1812, under an Act of Parliament, by  
*The Bank of England.*

## No. 5.

Said to have belonged to Thomas Selbye, whose collection was sold in 1755 ; but it does not occur in his Catalogue.  
Wilbraham Bootle. His collection was purchased by Richard Miles, the dealer, who sold this piece to Marmaduke Trattle. On getting No. 1, he is said to have sold it to Abraham Edmonds ; and he to W. S. Higgs. Bought at his sale in 1830, for £105, by Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £52, by  
*J. Alfred Wigan.*

(Fine.)

## No. 6.

Andrew Lawrence. Bought at his sale in 1762, for £11 : 5, by Ralph Grey. do. in 1788, for £21 : 10, by Samuel Tyssen. Afterwards came into the possession of Lambert (Silversmith), through Miles, the dealer.  
Abraham Edmonds ;  
H. R. Willett ; and  
W. A. A. White. Bought at his sale in 1848, for £33 : 10, by  
*Thomas Brown.*

(Very poor.)

## No. 7.

Abraham Edmonds (bought by him casually),  
Thomas Dimsdale. Bought at his sale in 1824, for £110, by Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £48, by  
*The late James Dodsley Cuff.*

(In a very good state ; but there is scratched on the field of the obverse, "C. W., Oct. 12, 1799.")



## No. 8.

Thomas Lee Dummer. Bought at his sale in 1785, for £38, by G. Hollington Barker; who, on getting No. 3, sold it to Hutchins, the auctioneer. After his death his widow sold it to Marmaduke Trattle; and he, on the 23rd of July, 1800, to Barré Roberts; who, on getting No. 1, disposed of it.

It was included in a catalogue of a sale at Sotheby's, on the 1st of June, 1805, but was withdrawn; and afterwards came into the possession of

John Henderson. At his sale in 1818, it was bought for £44:2, by *W. Sheppard*.

(In indifferent condition.)

N.B.—This specimen is said in Colonel Durrant's List to be the same which was sold at Sotheby's in July, 1795, for £6:16:6, in a sale with some of the Rev. Richard Southgate's coins (presumed to be duplicates of Tyssen's, as he bought Southgate's Collection—See Preface to Tyssen's Sale Catalogue); but it is not easy to reconcile this statement with the earlier part of the above pedigree, which is given on the authority of memoranda by Barré Roberts. No specimen of the Petition Crown occurs in the original Sale Catalogue of Southgate's coins, which was printed before Tyssen bought them. Query—Was the specimen sold in 1795, No. 4 or No. 6?

## No. 9.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., whose collections were purchased by Parliament, in 1753, as the foundation of  
*The British Museum*.

(Very fine.)

In the MS. lists which have been handed about, the Museum specimen is stated to have formed part of the bequest of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode; I have, however, for the following reasons, come to a different conclusion:—

It appears, by the list given in Gough's edition of the

works of Thomas Simon, by Vertue (4to 1780) page 80, that the British Museum, at that time, had a Petition Crown. Now, as Cracherode's collections did not come into the possession of the Museum until the year 1799;\* and as no duplicate of this piece was sold by the Museum until after the acquisition of Barré Roberts Cabinet in 1810, it seems pretty clear that the Museum specimen could not have come from Cracherode. Indeed, there is no proof that Cracherode ever had a Petition Crown. No catalogue or memorandum of any kind relating to his coins exists at the Museum.

But in the list given in the extract from one of the Minute-books of the Society of Antiquaries, which is quoted in a subsequent part of this paper, Sir Hans Sloane is enumerated among the possessors of the Petition Crown. This circumstance, coupled with the evidence supplied by Vertue that the Museum must have had a specimen before Cracherode's coins came there, induced me to examine Sir Hans Sloane's MS. catalogues, which are preserved at the Museum, and I found the statement of the minute book of the Society of Antiquaries thereby confirmed; the Petition Crown being entered and fully described in the catalogue, as well as the Reddite Crown, of which he had also a specimen.

No. 10.

Earl of Pembroke. At the sale of the Pembroke collection in 1848, this coin was bought for £135, by John Parker, of Woodside, near Worcester. Purchased of him in 1853, by  
*William Brice.*

(Extremely fine.)

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\* See Taylor Combe's preface to "Veterum Populorum et Regum Numi qui in Museo Britannico adservantur" (4to. 1814), p. vii.

No. 11.

Duke of Devonshire. At his sale in 1844, bought for £70, by  
*Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.*

No. 12.

Dr. Sadleir. His collection was purchased by  
Dr. Hunter, Bequeathed by him to  
*Glasgow University.*

(Extremely fine.)

No. 13.

Browne Willis. Bequeathed by him to  
*The Bodleian Library, Oxford.*

(Very fine.)

No. 14.

Purchased from a Silversmith at Salisbury, by a dealer, about  
1847, and sold to  
*Mrs. Biscoe.*

(In very bad condition.)

No. 15.

Said to be preserved at Christ Church, Oxford; but I have been  
unable to procure any information respecting it.

In the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. iv.  
p. 204, occurs the following entry, under date of Sept. 6th,  
1744:—

“A Crown-piece of Simon’s, called the Presentation  
Piece, with two lines about the edge, offered by Mr. Keys  
to sale, who dwells at the Crown and Anchor in Fleet  
Street, but met with no purchaser.

“Persons remembered to have had one of them:—

“Martin Folkes, Esq.; Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.; Mr.  
Sadler; Richard Mead, M.D.; James West, Esq.; Brian  
Fairfax, Esq.; Thomas Barrett, Esq.; John Sawbridge,  
Esq.; A Lady in the Country; Mr. Andrew Lawrence, and  
this.”

It appears by a subsequent entry that Mr. Keys again offered it unsuccessfully, Nov. 1st, 1744, for £20. Both the rows of letters on the edge were not quite plain.

I am unable to identify this piece, for which Mr. Keys met with so little success in finding a customer. Several of the specimens mentioned in the Minute Book, appear in the lists given in this paper; those ascribed to Mr. Fairfax and Mr. Sawbridge, I have no means of identifying; but the specimen in the Devonshire collection (No. 11 in my list) was probably one of them. No Petition Crown occurs in the sale catalogue of Bryan Fairfax's coins in April, 1751. Those ascribed to Mr. Barrett and Mr. West, were doubtless the "Reddite" Crowns, Nos. 1 and 5 in the ensuing list. Snelling states, in his Tract on Pattern Pieces (p. 45), that Mr. Sawbridge's collection was purchased by Thomas Knight, Esq.—whether it was subsequently dispersed I know not.

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## 2.—THE "REDDITE" CROWN.

### LIST OF SPECIMENS.

1. British Museum.
  2. Royal Mint.
  3. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
  4. Mr. Sparkes, Bromley, in Kent.
  5. Mr. Brice, Clifton.
  6. The late Mr. Cuff, Clapham.
  7. do. do. (in pewter.)
  8. Mr. Bergne, Foreign Office.
  9. Mr. Brown, Paternoster Row.
  10. Mr. Gibbs, of the Inner Temple.
  11. The late Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Staffordshire (in pewter).
-

## HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

## No. 1.

Earl of Oxford. Bought at the sale of his cabinet in 1742, for £5, by Mr. Barrett. Afterwards in the possession of Samuel Tyssen, and Marmaduke Trattle; by whom it was presumed to have been, on getting No. 5, sold to Barré C. Roberts, whose collection was purchased by *The British Museum*.

(In fine, but not perfect, condition.)

## No. 2.

Charles Lindegren. Bought at his sale in 1784, for £13 : 5, by G. Hollington Barker. do. in 1803, for £5 : 5, by Miss Banks. Bequeathed by her to *The Royal Mint*.

## No. 3.

*Bodleian Library, Oxford.*

Nothing known of this specimen, but that it is described as being in fine condition. It was probably Brown Willis's.

## No. 4.

President West. Bought at his sale in 1773, for £32 : 0, by Joseph Browne. do. in 1791, for £22 : 1, by Samuel Tyssen. do. in 1802, for £45 : 0, by Marmaduke Trattle. do. in 1832, for £74 : 11, by Thomas Thomas. do. in 1844, for £150, by *George Sparkes*.

(Extremely fine.)

## No. 5.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

British Museum. Included in the sale of Museum duplicates in 1811, and bought by Young, for £11. Sold by him to John Henderson. Bought at his sale in 1818 for £31 : 10, by Whiteaves, and by him sold to Rev. Mr. Comferth, of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge. Bought again by Young, and sold to Abraham Rhodes; at whose sale in 1851, it was bought for £60, by *William Brice*.

(In good condition.)

No. 6.

Thomas Selbye. Bought at his sale in 1755 for £8 : 10, by Carmey, for Wilbraham Bootle. His collection was purchased by Miles. This piece is said to have then passed into the possession of Marmaduke Trattle, and to have been sold by him to Abraham Edmonds; at whose sale in 1834, it was bought for £42, by The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

(In good condition.)

No. 7 (in pewter).

H. R. Willett; whose pattern pieces were purchased by The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

N.B.—In a memorandum of Matthew Young's, this specimen is stated to have been previously in the possession of Lindegren, Tyssen, Trattle, and Edmonds; but I cannot find any authority for this in the catalogues of their respective collections.

No. 8.

*John B. Bergne*. Bought of a lady in 1836 for £5 : 5.

(In indifferent condition.)

No. 9.

Jones Long, Bought at his sale in 1842 for £5, by  
Sir Henry Russell, Bart. do. in 1850, for £6 : 6, by  
*Thomas Brown*.

(Very poor.)

Query—is this the specimen mentioned in a memorandum in the handwriting of Barré Roberts, in the possession of Mr. Hawkins, which states that a person sold a "Reddite" Crown to Mr. Berry, an attorney in the Temple, for 5s.

and a bottle of wine? Berry sold it to Trattle, and Trattle to Roberts, with the *Petition Crown* No. 8, on the 23rd of July, 1800.

No. 10.

Stated in Matthew Young's memoranda to have been in the Tyssen and Woolston Cabinets.

Mr. Phare. Bought at his sale in 1834, for £3 : 3, for  
Sir John Twisden, Bart. in 1841, for £1 : 1, by  
Joseph Maydwell. do. in 1848, for £2 : 9, by  
*Joseph Gibbs, M.A.*

(In very bad condition.)

No. 11 (in pewter).

Duke of Devonshire. Bought at the sale of his collection in  
1844, for £9 : 10, by  
The late *Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.*

(In fine condition.)

N.B.—A specimen of the “Reddite” Crown, in silver, occurred in Mascall's sale, April 11, 1767, and was bought by Snelling for £2 : 12 : 6. It is erroneously described in the catalogue, as the *Petition Crown*; but in some copies this is corrected in MS. I am not aware whether this specimen is one of those which I have enumerated, or one whose present possessor is not now known. In a MS. list by Matthew Young, he says it was probably the specimen in the Devonshire collection; a statement which is manifestly incorrect, both because the Devonshire specimen is in pewter, and because the duke, who formed that collection, died in 1764, at which year, it will be seen from the catalogue that his English series terminated.

A memorandum, in the hand-writing of Barré Roberts, at the British Museum, states that Dr. Hunter's collection contained a specimen of the Reddite Crown; but I am informed that no such piece is now in the Cabinet.

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### 3.—"RENDER TO CÆSAR, ETC." CROWN

#### LIST OF SPECIMENS.

1. British Museum.
2. The late Mr. Norris, of Bury, in Lancashire.
- 3 Present possessor unknown.

(All in pewter.)

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#### HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

##### No. 1.

Rev. Mr. Stonestreet Bought at his sale in 1758, for £4:14:6  
by  
Thomas Lee Dummer. do. in 1785, for £10:10, by  
Samuel Tyssen. do. in 1802, for £5:7:6, by  
Barré C. Roberts, whose collection was purchased by  
*The British Museum.*

##### No. 2.

Matthew Young, the dealer.  
Thomas Thomas. In his sale catalogue (1844, Lot 730), it is  
erroneously described as the "Reddite" Crown of Oliver!!  
It was bought for £2:3, for  
*Thomas Norris.*

(The obverse greatly injured by the blistering of the  
pewter. The reverse good.)



No. 3.

This specimen occurred in a sale at Christie's, in May, 1820, of the "Collection of the Rev. Charles Neville, of Painswick in Gloucestershire, and a considerable part of the collection of the late Dr. Abbott, and of the cabinet of another celebrated amateur," Lot 207\*, and was purchased for £11:11 by a Mr. Smallbone. As it is described in the catalogue as being "in the most perfect state of preservation," I presume it cannot be the same specimen as No. 2, which is very greatly damaged on the obverse.

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#### 4.—CROWN WITH PLAIN EDGE.

No. 1,

The only specimen known, is that which was in the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. It was bought at his sale in 1844, for £13, by

*The Rev. Edward J. Shepherd*, of Luddesdown. In pewter.

(In fine condition.)

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### XVII.

#### ANOTHER UNCERTAIN ANGLO-SAXON, OR ANGLO-DANISH COIN.

DEAR SIR,

In the present October number of the Numismatic Chronicle, there is an interesting paper, with a plate of four coins, by Mr. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, on some "Uncertain Coins of the Anglo-Saxon period." At page 106, he describes one coin, as perhaps, "an imitation of the coins of King Canute the Great," and which is figured as No. 2 of the Plate. In my cabinet, there exists a second very fine coin of the same type and kind, and of the same

uncertain personage, I have not the slightest doubt. The obverse of my coin is so similar to that of the engraving of Mr. Thomsen's coin, that I am almost inclined to believe *both obverses* have come from the *same die*; mine reads, like his, as follows:—✠HYBTEI✠ÆNGLOBY ƿ. But though the reverse of my coin is of similar design and type to that of Mr. Thomsen's coin, the inscription on mine is altogether different. Mine reads as follows, thus:—✠ÆLƿEIFINIƿIYIR. As I am not quite certain regarding the last, or two last letters of this inscription, in consequence of a slight rubbing in that very spot, I send the coin itself for your own inspection, and that also of your friends, with a request, that you will give an engraving of it in the Numismatic Chronicle, if you so approve, together with this communication, which I would rather wish, in consequence of the doubt of these letters, should come from a better authority than a mere drawing of my own.

I very much question whether the two first letters of the reverse inscription, after the cross, are not a contraction for the word INIT, and thereby representing the same person, or moneyer, "*Inithul*," as on Mr. Thomsen's coin, but with a second name, or surname on my coin, viz., *Inithul eifini*? Perhaps, as in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were two moneyers of the name of *Godwine*—viz., *Godwine Ceoca*, and *Godwine widin*, and also in the same reign, two moneyers of the name of *Leofwine* (see my little communication in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. 55, January 1852, Volume XIV., pages 176 and 177), so there were also of the present ruler, two moneyers of the name, *Inithul*; one of whom was distinguished from the other, by a second, or added name thereto. What the name may be of the mint, by the letters, IYIR, I cannot determine, but certainly it is one

altogether different from that represented on Mr. Thomsen's coin. The weight of my coin is exactly 17 grains. It was purchased for me, by Mr. Charles Richard Taylor, of No. 2, Tavistock-street, at a sale at Sotheby's, 20th of November, 1847, included, with other Anglo-Saxon coins in Lot 60, ; and in the anonymous catalogue of which sale, it was classed in this lot as a coin of Canute, together with another coin of that king. Since then, I have placed it in my cabinet, as a blundered coin of Canute; though, on reflection, I had conjectured the obverse inscription might mean somewhat in contraction, thus *Hybba tenens imperium, rex anglorum boreas homynum*, or, as thus, translated, *Hybba possessing the empire, king of the English Northmen!!* This interpretation may, by some, be deemed as far-fetched, or ingenious; but it will be at least perceived, on referring to the inscriptions as appear on both coins, I have not, even in the slightest degree, tortured or distorted one single letter, but have kept closely, and in due order, to each and all, the principal letters of this interpretation thus appearing on the obverses of both coins. My coin, therefore, as well also as that of Mr. Thomsen, may be specimens of the money of some Anglo-Danish ruler, named Hybba, the chief of some invading northmen; who (like their brethren in Ireland, the "*Northmen of Dublin*," as is found *thus expressed* on many Hiberno-Danish coins,) held sway and dominion, for a very considerable period, in many parts of England. From their resemblance to the coins of Canute, it is probable they may have been struck somewhat about his period, or time.

I have always considered these so-called "blundered coins," as more worthy of investigation than has been hitherto accorded them; as I possess, and find them in existence in many reigns, and at various very distant

periods. I was, at one time, inclined to consider them as well-executed forgeries of the contemporaneous current coins; but I have been lately rather induced to believe, a large portion of them to be the works of artists uneducated, and most likely, as at the time, but little conversant with letters—in fact, “bad spellers;” who, perhaps, made such attempts at spelling these names, as more agreeing, or in some manner in accordance with the particular sound and pronunciation of these names as used in the districts in which they resided; most probably, also largely contracting such, if the names and legends happened to be of any great length. The Northumbrian stycas, and the Hiberno-Danish coins furnish examples in abundance, of names, legends, and letters, as might be supposed, placed merely at random. It would be indeed desirable, that Numismatists and collectors would place on record, in the Numismatic Chronicle, a description of all similar blundered, or uncertain pieces existing in their cabinets; as, ultimately, by such means, some certainty might be arrived at, interpreting, if possible, these hitherto too-long neglected coins.

Hoping these few remarks may be considered as worthy of some attention, and may induce others better qualified to investigate more closely this intricate subject,

Believe me to remain, yours very truly,

EDWARD HOARE.

*Cork, October 25th, 1853.*

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

## XVIII.

## A DEFENCE OF RING-MONEY, AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

AS my friend Mr. Vaux of the British Museum, in a very valuable paper on the Coins of Ceylon, read before the Numismatic Society, and, as I presume, by their authority or permission published in the Numismatic Chronicle for October last, has thought it necessary to express his disbelief in the supposed connexion of what has been termed "Fish-Hook Money" with the island of Ceylon; and, further, has extended his criticisms not only to the several papers which I have ventured to lay before the Society upon the subject of the said form of money, but also to the series of papers of mine upon the question of Ring and Jewel Currency generally;—I hope the Society, in fairness to one of its original members, will allow me to make some observations in reply to Mr. Vaux's strictures.

I would first wish to say, that I am not disposed to find fault with the tone of Mr. Vaux's criticisms. If he deem my arguments "numismatically unsatisfactory," and proceeding "in great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category, that class of objects which has often been termed 'Ring-Money;' if he consider my "hypothesis of the existence of rings, as a medium of exchange, similar to money, whether in Africa or elsewhere," to be "altogether a creature of the imagination," he is perfectly at liberty, with my full consent, to entertain such judgment. The matter, however, will still remain a question of opinion between Mr. Vaux and myself; and the

decision as to which of us may be right and which wrong, must depend upon the force of our respective arguments upon the minds of others. With these sentiments I would beg leave to offer the succeeding remarks, in corroboration of the justness of the opinions which I have at various times submitted to the students of numismatology; which remarks will of necessity involve a succinct recapitulation, arranged in order, of facts and conjectures formerly advanced by me.

It will be needful in the commencement to give my own definition of the term "Money;" for it would be very unfair to allow Mr. Vaux first to lay down a rule or principle, and then to judge me by it, before I have admitted the propriety of that rule or principle. Then, I consider "Money" to comprehend a wider range than Mr. Vaux is willing to grant to it. In my estimation, every article which is generally accepted in a community as a representative of property, and a medium of exchange, is money of that country—whether it be bullion of a specific value per given weight, either in rude mass, or in the form of jewel or other article;—whether it be metal less costly, passed per value of a given weight in whatsoever form;—whether it be cowrie shells of an allowed value per number;—whether cloth, as, for instance, Wadmal in Iceland recognised as a measure of value in specific lengths;—or masses of salt estimated at a certain rate per weight;—all I consider money; because all have been used as representatives of property, and all have been received for the purchase of articles of life, without reference to the immediate want by the seller of the material of such money. By barter I understand the exchange of one article for another; such articles being used or required for the necessities of life, and not laid by in store for the purchase of other

commodities. It is proper to add, further, that such articles may be held as money by one party—as an article of barter by the other party; it is sufficient for my argument if by either a thing is recognised as money. Nor do I think it needful, in order to constitute the character of money, that articles should be “adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes,” comprehending integers, “multiples, and aliquot parts.” These arrangements are refinements upon a principle; great improvements and conveniences in their way; but not creating, so to speak, a new thing. They no more constitute a new principle, than the stamp which indicates those weights or the purity of the material; than the “image and superscription” which point out the party or country by which the money is issued; or, than the devices used to protect weight and purity from damage. All these are most ingenious means invented for the convenience of mankind; but the essential quality of money is, its being used as a medium of exchange, to save the trouble of a man finding an article which his neighbour may want, when he needs something which his neighbour possesses.

It will now be necessary for me to establish how the articles which I have upon former occasions cited as money, have conformed to the principle I have laid down; a principle from which I have never departed in any paper which I have had the honor to lay before the society. My judgment may be wrong—the negative of which it would be presumptuous in me to pronounce; but the circumstances asserted by me as illustrative facts, are certainly not creatures of the imagination. The existence of the use of rings as a medium of exchange, is not an *hypothesis* but a *fact*, related to me by veritable parties, who have seen

them so used; or, indeed, have had themselves recourse to such a mode of purchase. Whether such use may have been as a "medium of exchange similar to money," is a distinction to be considered well or ill founded, according to the admission of my own or Mr. Vaux's principle.

It seems to me, that in the various references which Mr. Vaux has made to my communications, he has not permitted me the advantage of his quoting my starting point in the discussion of my subject. I allude to his omission of my reference to Genesis xiv., verse 2, where bullion is first mentioned as riches. It is there stated, that Abraham was "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." I admit, that if this passage were the only one upon this subject, then the silver and the gold might only be mentioned as riches in common with other property—but this is not the case; for the Bible history, very shortly after this passage, gives to silver the character of a representative of property and medium of exchange. But before advancing to this point, I would passingly observe, as connecting bullion with jewel and ring money, that this mention of the wealth of Abraham in the precious metals, is immediately after the record of his return from Egypt; which leads me to believe that amongst the wise and ingenious people of that land, the idea was first formed of making gold and silver the representatives of property, and media of exchange; an idea evincing deeper thought and more sagacity than the gradually developed adaptation of the medal form to bullion money; whilst there is reason to believe, not only that they devised the use of gold and silver as money, but also, that they adopted a convenient *form* in which to carry about such money. But I now wish to show that the riches of Abraham in gold and silver were used as money. In Genesis xvii. 13, reference is made to buying with



silver. It is said of the acquisition of a bond-servant, "he that is bought with thy money; the word "money" being the translation of the Hebrew word "kesaph," silver. In a further passage, Genesis xx. 16, we find silver was reckoned by certain quantities as currency; whether in pieces or not is not evident, for the word *pieces* is an explanatory interpolation. The passage says, Abimelech gave Abraham "a thousand *pieces* of silver." We then arrive at a record which Mr. Vaux has not alluded to, as I presume, not thinking it applicable to a money-purchase; though it seems as little like a barter transaction, as the payment of a given amount of sovereigns into a bank, where they are all thrown into the scales and weighed as regularly as if simple bullion. The transaction to which I refer, is the purchase of the cave of Machpelah by Abraham for 400 shekels of silver; which shekels, though passed by weight, were "current money (silver) with the merchant."—Gen. xxxiii. 3—20. Now it strikes me that the collective passage here cited will shew the establishment of bullion as a medium of exchange, that is as money, clearly and distinctly; indeed, more clearly than in any other record left to us in ancient history. Here we have the silver medium stated as possessing extensive currency, with a recognised value; for Abraham and the children of Heth both understood the conventional value of a shekel weight of silver, which value was also admitted by the travelling merchants. The extent of the transactions of the said merchants will presently be seen in the sale of Joseph to the Ishmeelites for twenty *pieces* of silver, whatever those twenty of silver were; whether shekels weight, or rings, as stated by Bishop Hall, 1623, upon what evidence does not appear. The object in view is, to show the extent of country through which silver was current, at a certain value per given weight, and to

introduce into the argument, directly, the kingdom in which I have already conjectured the idea of a bullion medium originated. The persons who bought Joseph are described as "Ishmeelites, Midianites merchantmen," who "came from Gilead," and were going with "spicery, and balm, and myrrh down to Egypt."—Genesis xxxvii. 25. I may just say, parenthetically, that what was the purchase-money of Joseph in *Egypt* does not appear in the biblical record.

I here beg to apologise for having discussed at such length the early progress of simple bullion currency; but in defending the hypothesis which Mr. Vaux has pronounced to be "altogether a creature of the imagination," I have thought it just that my views should be considered in totality, and not by parts; and I trust that my numismatic brethren, if they still permit to me the title of a numismatist, will allow me a fair hearing; especially as the high reputation of my friend, Mr. Vaux, will give to his opinion a weight, which it will require my every effort to counter-balance.

I have now to enter upon the consideration of the form in which the earlier nations kept their money, and especially as to the form of rings, so entirely denied by Mr. Vaux. The first instance which I shall adduce will be one rather of deduction than of actual demonstration; it is that of the purchase of corn in Egypt by the sons of Jacob. The nature of the money taken into Egypt by the sons of Jacob, I have shewn in my paper, published in Vol. VI., page 201, *et seq.*, to have been of a character to be looped together like rings strung upon a cord; and the reason of my belief was based upon the manifest construction of the words used, not only in the Hebrew text, but also in that of the Greek in the Septuagint, for the expression translated in the English, "bundles," "bundles of money." The words in

the Hebrew and Greek signify "collected together;" involvit in fasciculum, "bound up into a little bundle." My authority was the Rev. H. G. Williams, of the University of Cambridge, a gentleman well versed in Oriental literature. Though the money (silver) of the Hebrew patriarchs was in this loopable form, it was still estimated by weight. Had the idea of the probable form of the money, evidently familiar both to these Hebrew Canaanites and the Egyptians, been dependent alone upon deductive argument, it might have been questioned whether the inference would have been admitted as conclusive. But we have the further evidence of the pictorial discoveries of Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the catacombs of Egypt—Egypt, the place where the transaction occurred—and of pictures executed at an age closely approximating to the era of the event. In these pictures rings of gold and silver are represented, piled in scales, being weighed in the presence of a notary, who is recording their weight and consequent value; whilst, to render the character of these rings beyond all doubt, a hieroglyphic is given which is interpreted as designating money. The words used in the Bible, and the pictures drawn on the walls of the catacombs seem, in my humble judgment, to illustrate each other; and to establish my hypothesis upon the principle which alone I have ever advocated. In the same paper in which I have given the analysis of the above transaction in Egypt, I have cited another passage from the Bible (Deut. xii. 24—26,) bearing the same import of looping, as the word used for bundles of money.

As to the use of rings of gold as representatives of property, the case of Job may be cited; for had the rings or earrings of gold bestowed upon him not been given with such object, all the friends of the patriarch would not

have given him the same article, and that in conjunction with a piece of money (piece of silver). It is evident from this conjunction, that the two articles were considered of a similar character—namely, as money; with which Job might buy cattle. Had it not been so, they would have given him cattle, far more useful to an utterly ruined man than personal ornaments; and that the patriarch actually used these rings as money, may be fairly inferred; as, though his friends are not said to have given him a single sheep, camel, ox, or ass, yet it is declared immediately after the record of this gift, that he possessed many thousands of these animals.

It is shown by the case of Rebekah, Genesis xxiv. 22, that the primitive ancients made their rings and jewels of a specific weight; no doubt for the purpose of knowing their exact bullion value, in case of using them for money.

The application of bullion-jewels, chiefly in a ring form, as money, I have striven to prove in my papers, by the quotation of the account from Judges viii. of the rings or earrings of the Midianites; where it is said “(they had golden earrings, because they were Ishmeelites.)” The true meaning of the above explanatory parenthesis, may be gathered by referring to the case of the sale of Joseph, Genesis xxxvii. 28; where the term Ishmeelite is made equivalent to Midianites merchantmen. I will not dispute with Mr. Vaux the unimportant point—whether the rings above-named, and those given to Job were ordinary rings or ear-rings, as the matter is the same as to my argument; and I had no particular wish or object in calling these denominated ear-rings by their generic name *rings*, but only followed the information communicated by the Rev. Mr. Williams; who stated, that the character of rings when named in the Bible, could only be ascertained by the con-

text; and this he said as a scholar, not to support any hypothesis as to ring money, he being entirely unacquainted with such subject. Nor am I inclined to allow the applicability of Mr. Vaux's instance of the sack of silver rings, said to have been taken by Hannibal from the Roman Equites after the battle of Cannæ, to the present case; there appearing to me to be no parallel between the characters of the Ishmeelites who wore rings (finger or ear-rings), because they were merchantmen; and the Roman knights who wore rings as marks of their honorable rank, in contradistinction to their employment in any servile or trading occupation. To make the parallel correct, Mr. Vaux should have proved that the Roman Equites wore their rings as ready money, to be used in traffic if opportunity presented which I have laboured to prove was the case with the Midianites. And be it further remembered, that at the time of the battle of Cannæ, both Romans and Carthaginians had a specific medal-money, which was not the case with Israelites or Midianites; their money being in my estimation, these very (adjusted ?) rings.

The object of looping together, in the ring form of money, may be presumed in the small massive gold rings of Ireland of ancient fabric. These rings have so small an internal aperture, that they seem unadapted for ornamental purposes, as they cannot be worn as finger, ear, or nose rings. Specimens of these rings I had the pleasure to examine with Mr. Vaux in the British Museum; when we were both satisfied that these rings were cast. I had also the honour to lay before the Numismatic Society on the 22nd of May, 1851, a fine specimen of the same kind of ring, found in the parish of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick; a notice of which was subsequently published in the Numismatic Chronicle. The same object of looping together is

displayed in the sketch of the gold armlet with gold rings strung upon it, found in Grunta Fen, in the parish of Streatham, Cambridgeshire, now in the possession of Lord Londesborough; such rings, moreover, being multiples of the smallest of the series of these rings. A drawing of this armlet with its rings may be seen at page 64, Vol XIV., Numismatic Chronicle. Such looping together of money is still practised in the copper currency of China and Japan, mingling together the disc-like form of the medal variety with the ring-shape of money. Even in the very ancient form of the *Tao* or knife money, believed by Mr. Williams to be a tribute paid by dependent nations to the Chinese government, the loop-hole is visible; while in the *Poo* money the crescent trace may be observed.—Plate, Vol. XIV. page 155, Numismatic Chronicle. Mr. Williams says in his *Epitome of Chinese Numismatics*, published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI., page 43, *et seq.*, that round money with a central hole, such as is current at the present day, was first struck about the year 1118, B.C. “This money,” he observes, “consisted simply of round discs of metal with a hole” (sometimes square, sometimes round) “in the centre, and was without any inscription or ornament, not having even the raised rim.” In this account we see a money of as simple a form as lengths of bullion wire doubled up into rings without impress of any kind to denote its value; such form, with slight modifications, having continued close upon 3000 years. This statement will prove the possibility of a ring form of money continuing from very remote to present times. These illustrations, connected with the instance mentioned by Mr. Bonomi of the looping together of gold rings by a Jelab slave-dealer, who received them in Nubia as the value of his slaves, will go far towards shewing as useful a design

in this form of money as in the disc shape of medal money; and will, it is presumed, be a corroboration of the accuracy of my judgment as to the character of the money which the sons of Jacob took into Egypt.

That ear-rings have been used for money in the purchase of articles of life may be established, by the fact, that my friend, Lieut. Cruttenden, E. I. N., now Assistant Political Agent at Aden, was himself compelled to use silver ear-rings to purchase articles, amongst a race of Bedouin Arabs in the island of Socotra. Lieut. Cruttenden says, when purchasing articles of less value than a dollar or German crown, he, and the late Lieut. Wellstead were "puzzled how to find a circulating medium," but were told to take silver finger or ear-rings, when there would be no difficulty." They had therefore some dollars melted down and made into these ornaments, which were considered equivalent to a quarter dollar. Mr. Cruttenden gave to me a portion of one of these ear-rings, which had been fabricated for the purpose stated.

It would be a field far too wide to enter upon before the Society, to go through the numerous instances which I have in former papers cited from the Scandinavian and other mediæval writers, as to the use of gold rings as representatives of property; this branch of my argument, I must of necessity leave to the judgment of Numismatists, if they will honour me by referring to my papers published in Vol. VI., page 201, and Vol. VIII., page 207, of the Numismatic Chronicle; and I am the more disposed to such course, because the late Sir William Betham, Ulster king at arms, has discussed the matter much at large, and I am unwilling here to approach too nearly to the ground of any other writer, lest I should seem inclined to bring into the discussion other men's opinions, and to shelter myself under them.

I will now venture to make a few remarks upon Mr. Vaux's understanding of the passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, as corrected by my much esteemed friend, Mr. Hawkins—" *Utuntur aut aere aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*" To my comprehension it seems clear, that the Britons bought goods with brass money, gold money, or iron rings adjusted to a specific weight, according as the value might be; much in the same way as the Bedouin Arabs in Socotra. If this were not so, where was the necessity of adjusting these iron rings to a certain weight? It is true, that no well authenticated specimens of British iron ring money have yet been discovered, unless certain rings mentioned in the Archæological Institute Journal, Vol. VIII., page 212, be of this kind. It is there stated, by Mr. Stradling, of Roseville, Bridgewater, that the late Samuel Hasell, Esq., found in the rudely constructed cist of a tumulus known as "Dundon Beacon," in which cist were the bones of a skeleton in a kneeling position, a rudely fashioned urn, containing a considerable number of rings, like the small type of the Irish ring money in shape, of a metal supposed to be tin, but much oxydised. These rings may be of the kind referred to by Cæsar; but be this as it may, Cæsar is a testimony as to the existence of iron rings, used *instead* of, or *for* money; the sense of which is much the same. M. F. de Saulcy, in the *Revue Numismatique Française* (1836, page 169), speaks of possessing a coin like a metal wheel, of small size, found near Châlons sur Marne; a similar one being referred to by Mionnet (Suppl. Tom. i., page 190), amongst "uncertain medals of the Gauls" as a wheel with four rays, open, of Potin. M. de Saulcy states, from his investigations, that these Potin wheels must be reckoned amongst the Celtic money. He says, from



M. Liénard, of Châlons-sur-Marne, that they are cast, and of the same metal as the ancient Gaulish money; and that they appear rubbed, as if by attrition in use from hand to hand in circulation. M. de Saulcy remarks, that these wheel-pieces, which he calls wheel-money, forcibly brought to his mind Cæsar's account of the iron rings used for money by the ancient Britons; and he adds, "probably the the open work of the wheels was adopted to furnish the means of uniting several together by some kind of band." In this account may be perceived a form of ring-money between the shape of a ring and disc of metal.

With regard to the Cuerdale Find, referred to by Mr. Vaux in his paper, I cannot see any analogy in the case. There may have been in the hoard ingots of silver, bars and ornaments, purposely cut into pieces of various sizes that the scales might be adjusted to required weights, which as I am informed appears to be the fact, and as indeed I saw in looking over the uncoined pieces in the British Museum; yet, if ever these pieces were passed in payment by weight, at a certain value, they do not correspond with ring-money, because there was at the time a regular silver currency; nor were these weighed pieces formed into any shape to give an authenticated character to them. No doubt, were the poor Africans able to coin money, they would offer their medal-money in payment instead of rings; and the same may be said of the Ishmeelites, had they known the art of coinage, not then existent.

It will next be necessary for me to refer to the African gold ring-money, used in the interior, by the Foulah, Jolaf, Timneh, and other tribes of natives, and which they bring down to Sierra Leone wherewith to buy goods. These rings are made of the finest gold, and are regularly brought down year by year for the same purpose. They most re-

semble ear or nose rings, and I am inclined to believe they derived their shape originally from such use; whence in my paper, page 202, Vol. VI., Num. Chron., I ventured to invent a new term for them, namely, *penannular*; which has since been accepted by other writers as descriptive of this peculiar form. It is true these rings are weighed when a bargain is made, to ascertain their value: but their value per given weight is well known by the Africans, both with respect to their transactions with Europeans, and amongst themselves. It may be objected, that this is a case of barter of the ornaments of the Africans for the manufactures of the Europeans—but this is not the case; for my friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone, a Missionary clergyman, informs me, that these native Africans rarely use these rings as ornaments, preferring plates of gold for the purpose. The gold is not fashioned into rings to increase its value with the trader—for the native gets only the bullion value, as proved by the rings being weighed to estimate the amount of the payment at bullion rate. Why then do the natives bestow this trouble in fabricating their gold into rings? The answer must be evident—to give it a money character, and a ready currency at a specific value. But there is another reason—long custom and habit; for year after year the same form is observed; and there can be but little doubt that the same pattern has been continued from ages past the ken of man. There is a curious fact, that the pattern of these African rings is precisely the same as that of the small lighter rings of ancient fabric dug up in Ireland; so much so, that if Celtic rings of the type named, be laid upon a board side by side with the African rings, they cannot be distinguished from each other. Have the Africans copied the ancient rings of

Ireland? This can scarcely be imagined; but it has often struck me, that the Celts, by the innumerable and untraceable channels of trade, may have obtained their rings from the natives of Africa. This perseverance in a pattern—the twisted pattern—is remarkable; and there is even a particular variety of it adopted, I believe exclusively by a particular tribe, the Jolafs, who form a small bulb between the pointed ends and the twisted part; and such variety is also found in the Celtic rings of Ireland. It is admitted, that the African rings have not aliquot parts and multiples; but according to the degree of civilisation of these poor natives, this their money is as much a fixed representative of property—as much an exchangeable medium—in fact, as regular a currency amongst themselves—as in a higher state of civilisation is medal money.

It is truly surprising how long an ancient habit—how long a particular form may be continued. The penannular form of jewel-money, used for the safe keeping and carriage of bullion, may still be traced in a currency whose general shape seems at the first glance almost a contradiction of it; but such is the fact in the silver currency of Siam. The ticals of Siam exhibit a general bullet-shape, with several facets; but upon close examination, the trace of a crescentic form may be perceived. This is so much the case, that Tavernier, who wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century, describes them as cylinders cut in lengths of little more than twice their diameter, and then hammered up until the flat ends nearly meet. But this singular species of silver money is in reality cast, like the bossy gold Celtic rings. But why this singular form has been preserved, it would be difficult positively to say, unless from the perpetuation of an original penannular type. The present shape answers no purpose whatever, and

appears to be continued from habit, when all recollection of the origin has been lost, and when the crescentic shape has almost faded away in the advancing globular form. These ticals conform to every particular of Mr. Vaux's principle of money; "being a certain measure of value, adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, and consisting of several sizes — themselves multiples, sub-multiples, or aliquot parts of some other piece." Nay, further, they have properties of the perfect medal-money; for they have stamps like plate stamps; double on the tical or largest sized piece; no doubt to indicate the authority by which issued—or the weight or purity of the metal—or both. The weights of the various sizes, though evidently intended for aliquot parts, are somewhat irregular; as might be expected in the mintage of a partially or half civilised state.

I last arrive at the silver currency, called "Fish-hook Money"; and denominated "*Larins*," from Laristán, on the Persian Gulf; and in Ceylon, "*Coco-reedi*," and "*Dudu-Masu*," both which terms mean "*hook-money*" in different dialects of the country. Mr. Vaux considers my arguments as to this species of money as "numismatically unsatisfactory," and to have arisen in a great measure from too earnest a desire to link together in one category that class of objects, which has often been termed "Ring-Money." I readily admit, that in the endeavour to illustrate the subject of ring-money, and to trace the progress of an exchangeable medium, which, to my mind conveys the idea of money, from the adoption of the precious metals for that object, to the full development of that medium in the beautiful and convenient form of the medal-money of Greece, I have striven to lay before numismatists every variety which could elucidate the subject; this I fully admit. My "desire," even, may have been "too earnest,"

and my arguments and deductions not as conclusive as might have been the case had the subject been taken up by a more powerful intellect; but I felt that the ground was a little-trodden one; and that my facts might hereafter be useful in the hands of some abler student; and therefore I continued my researches. I am willing to confess, that I consider "hook-money" as a remarkable link between the earliest form of ring-money, (a length of silver wire bent up so as to be loopable upon a cord or rod), and medal-money, by the addition of a stamp or inscription. This I acknowledge; and Chardin has conceded to this form of currency the title of money, and has stated that it had formerly circulation throughout the whole East; and that in his time they had not ceased to reckon by it to the Indies, along the Gulf of Cambay, and in the countries round about. Mr. Vaux, I think, can scarcely avoid admitting that here was an exchangeable medium of a hook or *ring* species form, having all the uses of money, being a widely-spread measure of value and standard of calculation. What more can be required to constitute it an efficient, perfect money, than the addition of ingenious devices to preserve its integrity and high purity, and the impressed name of its issuer to indicate its country and era.

I will not much debate the point with Mr. Vaux, whether hook-money was first used in Laristán, or in Ceylon; nor shall I venture to surmise where it first originated, as Chardin gives no idea how long it had existed in Laristán before the conquest of that country by Abbas the Great. It is sufficient for me that it had currency in Ceylon before the period of Sir John Chardin's travels in Persia, namely, in 1657. My authority is Knox.\* I may have been

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\* I quote from Knox and Ribeyro's *History of Ceylon*, Harris's Collection, vol. ii., p. 479.

wrong in my first paper, in calling, this fish-hook money "the silver currency of the kings of Kandy; and I have indirectly made the acknowledgment that such was the case, by speaking of it, subsequently, as a *popular* currency *permitted* by the sovereigns, quoting for such assertion Knox's words, as follows:—"There is another sort" (of currency), "which all the people" (mark the generality of it) "may and do coin by the king's permission; 'tis in shape like a fish-hook, and pure silver, finer than pieces of eight; for if they suspect the goodness of it, their custom is to heat it red hot in the fire, and put it into water, and if be not pure white, it is not current money." I think, this will prove that Mr. Vaux's view is not borne out—that fish-hook money has "nothing to do with Ceylon;" or that they "may have reached Ceylon from the Persian Gulf, either as objects of curiosity, or in the process of trade." Nor is it the case, that only Persian or Arabic characters are to be found upon them; for upon a specimen kindly sent to me from Ceylon by George Lee, Esq., Postmaster-General at Colombo, there are letters much resembling the Devanagari or Sanscrit. If the Kandians indeed borrowed this fish-hook style of money from Laristán, it no more prevents it being a coinage of Ceylon, than the Romans having borrowed their coinage from Greece, establishes that their mintage was not their own. No doubt, the specimens with Persian or Arabic inscriptions belong to Laristán.

I have now concluded my defence against Mr. Vaux's attack upon my views; a defence chiefly drawn from an arranged, connected resumé of my several communications to the Numismatic Society and Chronicle. I have traced, as I presume to believe, the use of bullion in the form of rings, jewels, and congenial shapes, as a medium of exchange

as well as the existence of coinages in which the ring-form may be partially discovered, throughout countries extending from Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Socotra, the Persian Gulf to Ceylon, China, Japan, Siam, and the whole East, to the south-west coast of Africa, to the north of Europe, to England and to Ireland. That the people of so many places, and in so various ages, should have formed their bullion and other metals into this particular form solely for the purpose of barter, without attaching to it any monetary character, seems a conclusion very difficult to be arrived at; and accordingly I have believed, and still believe, that such forms were to all intents and purposes the money of the respective lands.

With these sentiments I will close my observations, respectfully requesting the indulgent forgiveness of the Society for my long trespass upon their time and patience, and especially begging Mr. Vaux to excuse me, if in my remarks I have in any way exceeded the courtesy due to him, or have used any expressions inconsistent with a full appreciation of the friendship with which he has honoured me.

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, 15th November, 1853.

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#### RINGS, ETC., EXHIBITED IN ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Iron ring plated with gold*, weight 26 grains; found in a tomb at Thebes, and brought over by Mr. Burton from Egypt. Presented to W. B. Dickinson by B. Nightingale, Esq.; probably an ancient forgery.

#### PENANNULAR RINGS.

2. *African gold ring*, weight 4 dwts.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains; brought to England by Rev. N. Denton, of Regent, Sierra Leone; used as money by the Foulah tribe.
3. *African gold ring*; Mr. Denton; weight 5 dwts.  $14\frac{2}{3}$  grains, with bulbs; peculiar to the Jolaf tribe.

4. *Celtic gold ring*, found near Cork, weight 2 dwts., 10 grains; slightly bulbed as Jolaf ring. Has been cut, tested, and pieced together again.
5. *African brass ring*, weight 2 dwts.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  grains; Mr. Denton. An African forgery.
6. *African brass ring*, weight  $14\frac{1}{4}$  grains; Mr. Denton. An African forgery.

## TICALS OF SIAM; SILVER.

7. *A tical*, weight, 9 dwts, 21 grains (237 grains), with two stamps; one a pagoda, the other a star (?).
8. *A tical*, weight 9 dwts., 12 grains (228 grains); with two stamps, one heart-shaped with nine dots,—the other a star of seven rays in a double circle.—In both of these the cast mark is very evident.
9. *Division of a tical* (8th); two stamps—one, four dots placed star-like in a circle, the other, a star of six rays in a circle; weight 34 grains.
10. *Division of a tical* (16th), weight  $17\frac{1}{2}$  grains; one stamp, a circle of dots with central one.

SILVER COCO-REEDI OR DUDU-MASU HOOK-MONEY.  
CEYLON.

11. *Hook-money*, weight 3 dwts., 2 grains; imperfect inscription, not of Persian or Arabic character.
12. *Hook-money*, weight 3 dwts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; inscription of Devanagari or Sanserit character.

The above ticals and hook-money, to show, in the former the penannular-ring trace; in the latter, the penannular hook, and inscriptions not in Arabic or Persian.

## BRITISH RING-MONEY.

13. *Gold penannular ring*; found at Wormleighton, Warwickshire; weight 10 dwts.,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  grains; external diameter five-eighths of an inch; internal diameter, less than two-eighths of an inch.
14. *Porcelain Egyptian ear-ring* from mummy mask, very similar to British ring.



## XIX.

## UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 26th, 1853.]

I BEG to lay before the Society a few specimens of the coinage of Carausius, which give varieties of type that have not, I believe, been hitherto noticed in the various works which have appeared, on a series of coins so interesting to the English numismatist. Indeed, it is the interest that attaches to every variety of coin struck by this usurper in Britain, that I must plead as an excuse for calling your attention to slight modifications of device or inscription, which on the coins of any other emperor would hardly deserve even a passing remark—though at the same time I may observe, that one or two of the coins now exhibited, have a considerable degree of interest in themselves, besides being of the utmost rarity.

The first specimen is a cast of a third brass coin, in the possession of the Earl of Verulam, and found upon the site of the ancient city from which he derives his title.

*Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS. P.F.AVG. Radiated bust of the Emperor to the right.

*Rev.*—EXPECTATE. A female figure standing; in her left a military ensign, with her right hand taking that of a male figure in military costume, who holds in his left a hasta. On the exergue, XX.

There can be but little doubt, that this device is intended to represent the genius of Britain welcoming the advent of the emperor; while the legend (as Eckhel suggests) appears

to have been adopted from the address of Æneas to the spirit of Hector.

O lux Dardaniae! spes O fidissima Tenerum!  
Quae tantæ tenuere morae? Quibus Hector ab oris  
Expectate venis?

In fact the legend on the only other coins known of this type, which is peculiar to Carausius, and occurs both on his silver and brass coins, is EXPECTATE VENI. There is, indeed, a specimen with the legend EXPECTATE only, in the Hunter Museum, but the device is different; so that the present coin may, I believe, be pronounced unique. The genius of Britain is described as holding a trident or caduceus on some of the coins of this type, but here there can be no doubt of the object being a *signum militare*, or *vexillum*—an attribute with which Britannia is usually represented on Roman coins, the standard being, as Admiral Smyth<sup>1</sup> remarks, characteristic of a garrison and province.

The remaining coins are all of third brass, and in my own collection.

#### No. 2

*Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the right.

*Rev.*—SALVS PUBLICA. Salus standing, with her right hand holding a serpent, which is feeding from a patera in her left.

In the field, BE. Exergue, MLXX. This type is described in "Akerman's Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," No. 180, from a coin in the cabinet of the late F. Douce, Esq.; also in his "Descriptive Catalogue," No. 174; but the obverse of that coin bore the armed bust of Carausius with spear and shield; and it would appear,

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<sup>1</sup> Descriptive Catalogue, p. 120

from Stukeley, xxiv. 9, that the face was turned to the left, and not as on my coin to the right.

It is worthy of remark, that though Mr. Akerman's work containing the type was published in 1834, and the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*" not till 1848, yet that in the latter all mention of such a legend as *SALVS PVBLICA* on the coins of Carausius, as well as of some other types described by Mr. Akerman, is most perversely omitted. The device appears to have been borrowed from some of the coins of Probus, Tacitus, or other earlier emperors.

No. 3.

*Obv.*—IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. AVG. Robed and radiated bust to the right.

*Rev.*—COMES AVG. Victory standing, to the left, in her right hand, a wreath; in her left, a palm branch. In the field, S.C.

The only peculiarity of this coin consists in its having these letters in the field in conjunction with the type of Victory. On the coin in the Bodleian Library, similarly inscribed, engraved in the *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, pl. vi. 15, the device is Minerva standing, instead of the *Pennigera Puella*.

No. 4.

*Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right.

*Rev.*—CON. MILITVM. Two right hands joined in a vertical position.

The reverse of this coin is remarkable on two accounts, first, as having merely CON. instead of the usual CONCORD or CONCORDIA in the legend; and, secondly, from the conjoined hands being placed vertically instead of horizontally; in both which respects this coin is, I believe, unique. The expressive type of the "*commissa dextera dextrae*,"

has remained in use as emblematic of concord from the earliest ages to the present time.

The next coin presents us with another modification of the PAX type, of which about sixty varieties are already known. Though in good preservation, it is struck on so small a piece of metal that hardly any traces of the inscription appear on either side.

No. 5.

*Obv.*—Illegible. VG. The robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the left.

*Rev.*—... X ... Peace standing; in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a hasta pura, in a vertical position.

The peculiarity of this coin consists in the obverse bearing the robed and radiated bust of the emperor to the left, instead of to the right, of which this is the only specimen I have met with, though there are two or three varieties of the Pax type which have the armed bust to the left, but they are all of great rarity.

The sixth coin is also a modification of the Pax type.

*Obv.*—IMP. CARA ... Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right.

*Rev.*—PAX AVG. Peace, standing; in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a hasta pura, vertically. In the field, ¶.

I have never seen this symbol on the field of any other coins of this emperor.

The last coin gives us an entirely new type on the reverse.

*Obv.*—IM. CARAVSIUS AVG. Radiated bust of Carausius, to the right; of very rude workmanship.

*Rev.*—Two female figures joining hands over an altar, the one holding a cornucopiae, the other a wreath. A series of annulets and crescents instead of legend.

The reverse of this coin is of much better workmanship than the obverse; but the absence of any inscription tending to elucidate the device upon it is much to be regretted, for I must confess myself unable to discover what it was intended by the artist to typify.

JOHN EVANS.

## XX.

### UNPUBLISHED VARIETIES OF RARE COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society.]

I HAVE great pleasure in exhibiting to the Numismatic Society, this evening, five impressions in wax of new and unpublished varieties of rare coins.

#### 1.—VETRANIO. Æ. 2.

*Obv.*—D. N. VERTANIO P. F. AUG. Head diademed to the right.

*Rev.*—VIRTUS EXERCITUM. Emperor standing, paludated, holding the labarum charged with the Christian monogram in his right hand, whilst his left rests on a shield. *Exergue*, T.S.A.

This finely preserved coin differs from any hitherto published, in the spelling of the name VERTANIO instead of VETRANIO.

#### 2.—ALEXANDER TYRANNUS. Æ. 2.

*Obv.*—IMP. ALEXANDER P. F. AUG. Head diademed to the right.

*Rev.*—AFRICA AUG. N. The province personified. *Exergue*, P K.

This remarkable, highly interesting, and undoubtedly

authentic coin, has, I believe, never yet been engraved; but M. Ad. de Longpérier speaks of having seen it. See *Lettres du Baron Marchand*, nouvelle édition, 1851, p. 440, n. 8: "Dans la collection formée à Carthage par M. Joseph d'Egremont, il existait un moyen bronze d'Alexandre portant au revers la légend AFRICA AVG. N. (Voy. le No. 306 du Catalogue que nous avons publié en 1843.) La Vente de la Collection a eu lieu 21 Août; nous ignorons si le Numismatiste qui a acheté cette précieuse monnaie en a jamais publié la figure ou une description plus complète que celle que nous avons donnée.

### 3.—COSCONIA GENS. Æ. 3.

*Obv.*—L. COS. Hercules capturing the stag for Eurystheus.

*Rev.*—L. COS. Victory conducting a biga, holding a wreath in her right hand.

This type, I believe, perfectly new and unique.

### 4.—EDWARD IV HALF-PENNY. BEFORE HIS FOURTH YEAR. Weight, 8 grs. *Unpublished.*

*Obv.*—EDWARD' DI GRA REX. AN ... Crowned bust, full faced m. m. rose.

*Rev.*—LIVITVS LONDON. Three pellets in each angle of the cross.

This half-penny differs from the British Museum specimen in having AN, and in not having four pellets at each side of the neck and an annulet inclosing a pellet under the bust. It also varies from the Rev. E. J. Shepherd's coin in having DI; and in not having the G in ANG pellet at each side of crown, pellet in two angles of cross, and lys on neck.

5.—SIHTRIC III., KING OF DUBLIN, OF THE STAMFORD MINT. *An unpublished Penny.* Weight, 21 grs.

*Obv.*—+SIHTRC REX. DIFLNI. Head bare, to the left.

*Rev.*—GODLE X MB STAN. A long cross dividing the legend, with a trefoil termination to each limb.

This coin gives a mint hitherto unknown on the coins of this king. Mr. Lindsay has published several readings of *York* and one of *Watchet*; and in Koehne's "*Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie de St. Petersburg, 1850*," at page 221, are specimens of the *London* and *Shrewsbury* mints. No. 535 reads on the reverse:—+DEDO AN LVNDR. *London* type, a small cross in the centre of an inner circle. No. 538 reads, +ÆFLR NE NM SCRO I. The writer, speaking of this coin, says he has not been able to fix upon a mint. And why not? Because he has misread it. The termination of the reverse legend, instead of being OSCROI, as he supposes, is in reality SCROI, or perhaps SCROB, and would, in that case, be part of *Scrobbesbyrig*, the old Saxon spelling of the town of Shrewsbury.

W. WEBSTER.

## XXI.

### ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF A NEW TYPE IN SILVER TO DUBNOVELLAUNUS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th November, 1853.]

I BEG to call the attention of this Society to a coin engraved by Taylor Combe in his work on the "*Coins of Ancient People and Kings*, preserved in the British Museum,"

pl. 1, No. 8, and by him attributed to Dumnorix, a distinguished chief of the Æduans, of whom mention is made by Cæsar.

My reason for so doing is, that I believe there is good cause to doubt the correctness of this attribution, and that it is not improbable that the coin in question, so far from having been struck by Dumnorix, is not even of Gaulish but of British origin. But before stating the reasons for this belief, I will briefly describe the coin, of which I also produce a cast.

*Obv.*—DVBNO. A laureated beardless head, to the left.

*Rev.*—A griffin, or ornithocephalous winged horse springing to the right; above, a star; below, a trellised compartment; in front, a pellet and a small cross or quatrefoil. *Æ.* 14½ grs.

Now one of the chief grounds for doubting the Gaulish origin of this coin is the fact, that in the magnificent collection of Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, no similar specimen is to be found—a piece of presumptive evidence the more striking, as Duchalais catalogues four varieties of the coins of Dumnorix in silver and brass, but none of them analogous in type to the present coin.

In the next place, I do not remember ever to have observed the peculiar trellised compartment which is under the griffin on the reverse, on any Gaulish coins, though it makes its appearance on some of the British types. There is, moreover, a considerable resemblance in type and workmanship, both of the obverse and reverse, to coins of acknowledged British origin. Those acquainted with the early British coinage will at once be struck by the resemblance between the head on this coin and that on the silver



coin of Eppillus, engraved in Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xxi. 7; and in C. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. i., pl. xxiii. 1. At the same time, an analogy will be perceived in the dotted work on the wings of the griffin and on the wings of the figure on the reverse of the coin of Eppillus.

It will also be remembered that the same figure of a griffin above a compartment (which, however, is not trellised, but inscribed CAMV) occurs on a coin of Cunobeline (Akerman, pl. xxxiii. 17; and Mon. Hist. Brit., pl. i. 40).

A portion has, unfortunately, been broken off the present coin, by which its weight is slightly reduced. It is, however, still  $14\frac{1}{2}$  grs., and had it been perfect would have about coincided with that of the silver coins of Eppillus and Cunobeline, which is usually from 18 to 20 grs.; and though this criterion of weight is not so perfect and satisfactory in the case of silver as of gold British coins, it is still a test not entirely to be disregarded. The correspondence in weight and general appearance with the coins of Eppillus and Cunobeline might reasonably be expected in those of Dubnovellaunus, if we recognise in the Dubnovellaunus of coins the Damno or Domno Bellaunus of the celebrated inscription at Ancyra, as his era is thus shewn to have been that of Augustus, and was therefore contemporary with, or rather slightly antecedent to that of Cunobeline.

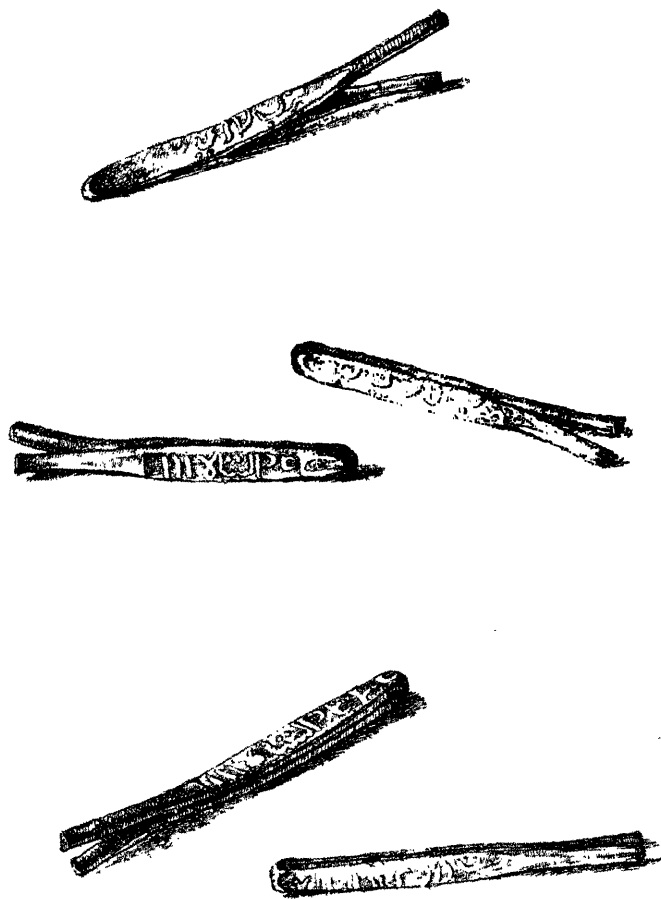
It is to be regretted, that the place of finding this coin is not known; but it was first published by Stukeley<sup>1</sup> as British, and was afterwards engraved in Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia";<sup>2</sup> and though neither of these facts is of any weight to determine whether a coin be of British origin or no, yet they prove that the coin was in England

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<sup>1</sup> Pl. xi. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Pl. ii. 10.





G. del.

*FISH HOOK COINS from INDIA.*

at that time, and regarded as British. Indeed, its being regarded as British almost presupposes a knowledge that the coin was discovered in England, for one would think that it must have at once been attributed to Dumnorix and considered as Gaulish, had not such been the case, as we must bear in mind that the name of Dubnovellaunus was at that time unknown. It is to this prince, as you will have perceived, that I am inclined to attribute the coin. Up to the present time, his gold coins only have been known; and though but three years have elapsed since their first attribution to him, yet sufficient numbers have occurred to justify an expectation that specimens of his silver and copper coinage would eventually be discovered. Of the former, I believe the coin in the British Museum to be an example; and I have reason to hope that Mr. Roach Smith will ere long favour us with the exhibition of one of the latter.

JOHN EVANS.

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## XXII.

### REMARKS ON THE SO-CALLED "FISH-HOOK" MONEY.

By PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, V.P. NUM. SOC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

A CONSIDERABLE collection of what has been rather arbitrarily termed "Fish-hook Money," preserved in the cabinet of the East India Company, affords the means of throwing some further light upon a subject which, although of no great importance, has given occasion to some discussion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

These pieces of money were found, to the number of 397, in digging the foundation of a house in the village of Sangameswara, in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, on the coast of Canara, in the year 1846, and were sent by the collector, Mr. Coles, to the government. Some were forwarded to the Branch Asiatic Society of Bombay, and were reported on by the president. Fifty were forwarded, in April, 1849, to this country, and now form part of the collection at the India House. I examined them soon after their arrival, and ascertained their character, but did not consider them to be of any peculiar interest, until I observed lately that they still continue to be a topic of difference of opinion among the members of the Society, which the very distinct legends borne by the greater number of the present specimens may help to reconcile. They slightly differ from the "fish-hook" money, in not being turned up at the ends, but they are equally made of a doubled wire of silver, and are of the same weight, about 170 tr. grs.

The legends which are stamped upon these pieces of money are rarely quite perfect, but they are in many instances nearly so, and where incomplete, can be rendered entire by collation. They are, on one side—

سلطان علی عادل شاه  
Sultan Ali Aadil Shah.

On the other—

ضرب لاری دانگه سکه  
Zarb Lari. Dangh Sikka.

Struck at Lari—a stamped *dangh*—*dangh* being the Persian denomination of a small silver coin. Traces of a date occasionally appear, but they are not very distinct, except in one instance, in which it may be read with some confidence, 1071=A.D. 1679.

There were two princes of the Aadil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, who bore the name of Ali : the first reigned from H. 966 to H. 987, or A.D. 1558—1579; the second, who was the last but one of the race, reigned from H. 1062 to 1083, or A.D. 1661 to 1672—the date of H. 1071 is equivalent to A.D. 1659, and shews that it was by the second of these princes that this form of money was issued. His retaining the designation of the place where this sort of money was originally fabricated is not without a parallel in modern times, the coins of the last Shah Alem of Delhi, although coined all over India, continued to bear his name, and the mintage of Shahjehanabad : and the Company's rupee bore the legend, struck at Murshedabad, many years after it was coined at Calcutta. The designation identifies these pieces with the original Larin or money struck at Lari or Lar, a petty principality, finally reduced by Shah Abbas the Great, but which, by its possession of Gombroon, the chief harbour and emporium on the Persian gulf, must long have been the principal seat of commerce with the countries along the Malabar coast to Cochin, Calicut, and Ceylon. The date of "Chardin's Travels in Persia," corresponds nearly with that of the Ali Aadil Shahi coins, or 1667—1674; at which period the coinage of Larins had ceased in Lar, but had been taken up by the Bijapur princes. He mentions the Larin being in use in his day in the gulf of Cambay as money of account; but he might have gone further, and stated that it was still the chief currency of the Malabar coast. In fact it continued to be so for a much longer period, as Mr. Coles mentions a document amongst the records of the Collectorate, in which notice is given by the government of Satara to the authorities of a place termed Kharaputtun of a grant of land of the value of 200 Dhabol Larins, which is dated A.D. 1711. The fabrication of this

money, extensively adopted by the last Bijapur kings, was therefore continued by Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta principality, and his successors; and from their possession of the ports in the Concan, and to the south, which carried on an active commerce with the Hindu states still further to the south as far as to Ceylon, the use of a currency of such easy manufacture was readily propagated and imitated. There is nothing in the appearance of the specimens brought from Ceylon to indicate an original fabrication; the marks upon the coin, engraved in No. XLIX of the Journal, may on one side be intended for *Sri*; but *Sri* is a syllable that is always prefixed, for the sake of good fortune, to letters and documents and names, and has no special application to royalty or a regal coinage. The other marks are merely ornamental. I have no faith in their local ascription to Prakrama Báhu, if the first of the name be intended, who reigned A.D. 1153—1186; but there were nine princes of the name; and as it was in the reign of the last, that the Portuguese first visited Ceylon, and were permitted to trade early in the sixteenth century, it is probable that they may have brought with them Larins from the Persian gulf, although the greater probability is that they were of still later introduction, through commerce with Bijapur and the Mahrattas; at any rate, we have, in the find at Sangameswar, incontrovertible proof that there was an extensive fabrication of these pieces of money in the South of India as late as the end of the seventeenth century; and, from official documents, equally satisfactory evidence that they were even current in the beginning of the eighteenth.

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## XXIII.

ATTRIBUTION OF A NEW SAXON TYPE TO A KING  
OF NORTHUMBRIA. BY W. WEBSTER.

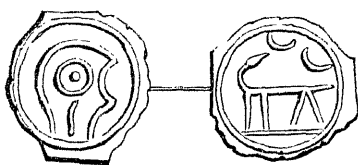
[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

I HAVE the honor to lay before you a Saxon penny, reading ED·RED·REX. *Rev.*—PYNNELM M<sup>o</sup>. This coin I am induced to class among the Northumbrian kings, from the wonderfully striking analogy it bears to the pennies of *Regnald Anlaf*, and *Eric*, who were, if the attribution is a correct one, his immediate predecessors. Compare types and fabric of this coin with those given in Ruding, pl. xi., n. 6 and 3; also Hks. 129. But an enquiry naturally arises, Who was this Edred—and at what period did he reign? Ruding, vol. i., page 123, mentions one *Edred* taking possession of the Northumbrian kingdom two years after *Eric* was deposed by his subjects, A.D. 955; and, moreover, on a careful examination of the stycæ imputed to Ethelred, Ruding, vol. iii., n. 101 and 299, are two specimens distinctly reading *Edred*: n. 101, *Obv.*—+EDRED+ *Rev.*—EOR·DRED; n. 299, *Obv.*—EDREDREDR. R. *Rev.*—VEND.+ VENDEH + This last variety is very peculiar, inasmuch as the monarch's name, *Edred*, may be thrice repeated by dropping the three first letters after pronouncing it.

As a negative to the attribution of this coin to a king of Northumberland may present itself, from the fact of the coin in question having the same moneyer, PYNNELM, as is found upon the coins of the sole monarch, Eadmund, it is necessary to state, that upon the coins of *Anlaf* and *Eric*



(kings of Northumbria), is a moneyer, *INGELGAR*, which is also found upon the coins of *Eadmund* and *Eadred*; and I do not hesitate to say, that that moneyer, *Ingelgar*, under *Anlaf* and *Eric*, is the same as under *Eadmund* (sole monarch): the very arrangement of the letters in the legends, the types, and their fabric, appear conclusive evidence. And as another instance of the same moneyer appearing on coins of *Anlaf* and *Eadmund*, compare types and fabric, Ruding, pl. xi., n. 7, with pl. xviii., n. 13.



## XXIV.

## EARLY CELTIC COINS FOUND IN KENT.

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM K. FAIRHOLT.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd Dec., 1853.]

THE early native coinage of Britain, although a subject which has received a large share of attention, and a considerable amount of elucidation from modern writers, is still involved in much obscurity; and it is only by a careful scrutiny of minute facts that we may hope to arrive at a better understanding. One of the most important aids will be the proper notification of the exact localities of their discovery. With this view, I now lay before the Society a brief notice of a few peculiarly barbarous Celtic coins recently discovered; together with two specimens of the

*trouvaille*. The coins have been *cast*, not *struck*, in a mixed metal, containing a large proportion of tin. At the edges of each may be detected the exudation of the metal from the mould, while the vein of molten metal which ran from one die to the other and connected the casts, has been cut through by some sharp instrument. The type exhibits a head on one side, very rudely executed in a few simple lines; the obverse displaying a still ruder attempt at delineating a horse. They are degraded imitations of the coins of Philip of Macedon, copied from other copies, each worse than its predecessor. They were found on the cliff between Garlinge and Birchington, within the Isle of Thanet, a district which abounds with relics of our forefathers.

In plates iii. and iv. of Ruding, are given some examples of similar coins from the Hunter Collection. Their metal is described as tin, and their appropriation to Britain considered as not quite conclusive, inasmuch as they are frequently found in France as well as in this country M. Lelewel, in his "Types Gaulois," has also engraved a few specimens; but he notes their metal as brass, and seems to have been guided in his appropriation chiefly from the representation of swine upon the reverses. Bad, however, as his types may be, they are not so rude in style as those I now submit for inspection, which resemble more nearly the specimen engraved by Hawkins, "Silver Coins of England," pl. ii., No. 31, but are even yet more barbarous. That author observes that "their form and fabric are so unlike that of any other known coin, that little can be safely asserted respecting them, or the exact period when they were in circulation." The coins from which his engravings were executed are now in the British Museum, and were discovered by workmen when digging the ornamental canal in St. James's Park.

It may probably be conceded that this early *pseudo moneta* was the work of the native inhabitants of Kent; at any rate, they are remarkable rivals of their famous prototype, and exhibit the low state of monetal art at the early period when they were issued in Britain, which would appear to be at a time when the much-valued antique type was adhered to; before the introduction of Roman types had induced a somewhat similar imitation of their peculiarities.

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## XXV.

### UNPUBLISHED MEDALS.

ALTHOUGH I am aware that foreign medals are not regarded by English collectors as objects of much interest, yet it is possible that the following notice of some specimens which, I believe, are unpublished, may be deemed worthy of insertion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

No. 1.

*Obv.*—IMP. CÆS. FREDRICUS IV. AUG. Bust to left.  
No reverse. Æ., oval, 20 by 16 (*Mionnet's scale*).

Notwithstanding the legend, this medal is of Frederick the *Third*, emperor of Germany. The perfect resemblance between the bust here represented and that which is found on another medal of the emperor, A.D. 1468 (engraved by Köhler, vol. xi., p. 233), induces the belief that they are not only cotemporaneous, but the work of the same artist. Frederick is the first emperor of whom there are medals; and it is probable that they owe their existence to his visits to Rome, where he was crowned in 1452. From a passage in Köhler, vol. vi., p. 395, it appears that the figures III.

are not a blunder of the artist, but that some did consider him as Frederick the Fourth.

No. 2.

Medal of Galeaz Maria Sfortza, A.D. 1470, engraved in Lenorman, pars ii., pl. xxi., No. 3.

The piece from which the engraving was made must have been imperfect, as the object over the bust is called a pail; on my specimen, it is most clearly the head of St. Ambrose, the patron saint of Milan.

No. 3.

No legend. A three-quarter bust, to right, of Maximilian, emperor of Germany, beautifully executed in high outstanding relief, exactly resembling a drawing by Albert Durer, which is preserved in the British Museum. In its general character the bust is like that figured by Luckius, page 41. No reverse.  
Æ. 19½.

No 4.

*Obv.*—VALERIUS BELLUS VINCENTINUS. Bust to left.

*Rev.*—Jupiter in a quadriga, to right. Æ. 14.

Doubtless executed by the artist himself. It is only the reverse that is unpublished. The obverse is engraved, and highly commended by Bolzenthall, tab. v.

No. 5.

*Obv.*—D. ADR. DE LADEUSE AN. 23 SUÆ ÆT. L F.  
Bust to right. Below, VENEZIA 22 (1522). No reverse. Cut in stone. Size, 10.

These stone medals are very rare, and each specimen must, from the nature of its fabric, be unique. Bolzenthall, in his preface, p. 9, speaks of them as German only; but this one appears to be the work of Lautizio of Perugia, who is said, in the life of Cellini, to have been "of great abilities, and the only man that worked as a seal engraver." Nothing can exceed the delicate execution of this piece.

## No. 6.

*Obv.*—DNS. MIHI ADJUTOR, QUEM TIMEBO.  
ÆTAT. XLVIII. Bust to left.

*Rev.*—ALBERTUS CARDINALIS ET ARCHIEP'US.  
AN. MDXXXVIII. Coat of arms, surmounted  
by a cardinal's cap. Æ. 5.

This medal is mentioned, but not described, by Bolzen-  
thal, who (p. 139) attributes it to Henry Reitz, and says  
that in its total effect it resembles a cameo. The cardinal,  
who was the youngest son of John, elector of Brandenburg,  
was a great promoter of the fine arts.

## No. 7.

*Obv.*—MARGARETHA GANCZERIN IRS ALTERS LX.  
Bust to right.

*Rev.*—EIN MUTTER XX KINDER. Two coats of arms.  
Æ. 8.

The fruitful spouse thus commemorated was wife of  
John Gans, hereditary mareschal of the electorate of Bran-  
denburgh, who died 1558.

## No. 8.

*Obv.*—ALEXANDER ETRUSCUS, ADOLESCENTIÆ  
PRINCEPS. Youthful bust, to left.

*Rev.*—HERMES FLAVIUS APOLLINI SUO CON-  
SECRAVIT. Pegasus, to left. On his back, Cupid  
and a Swan. Around, a wreath. Æ. 4½ English  
inches.

The youth here represented was the son of Ottaviano  
Medici, born 1536; and if we may judge him to have  
been about 12 years old when this medal was executed; the  
date of it will be 1548. From this time forth, we have no  
medal of him until 1605, when he ascended the pontifical  
chair, under the title of Leo XI. He enjoyed, however,  
this dignity only 27 days.

The title, "Adolescentiæ Princeps," appears to be ana-



HALFSIZE

MEDAL OF ALEXANDER ETRUSCUS.



logous, but somewhat inferior to "*Princeps Juventutis*," which latter title then belonged to Francesco, son of Cosmo, the reigning Duke. But Alexander was scarcely inferior as regards his birth, as he was grandson to Lorenzo the Magnificent, and numbered among his near relations Cosmo I., Leo X., Clement VII., and two Queens of France. It may be remarked, that the straight hair on the obverse of this medal, exactly resembles that of Lorenzo, as figured in Mazzuchelli, tom. i., p. 135.

The artist is supposed, by the best judges in Florence, to have been Il Greco. He has, however, in this instance, concealed his name under an academic disguise, which, as we learn from Roscoe's life of Lorenzo, was fashionable in those days. The design of the reverse, seems to indicate that Alexander, when a boy, shewed some poetical talent.

Although the cinque-cento period is justly considered the bloomtime of the Medallie art, yet it has impressed on Medals very few traces of what may be termed its peculiar style—namely, classical figures and objects, so grouped as to display the most elegant and graceful curves. Here, however, we see this design most happily carried out.

It is interesting to remark, how much more in some periods than in others, the prevailing state of artistic feeling is impressed on coins. The ornamented gothic porch, under which the Black Prince is represented in his Pavilion, faithfully portrays the character of the buildings which the architects of those days constructed with such marvellous skill; and the varied reverses which appear on the gold pieces, both of that prince, and of his father, and also of the contemporary French kings, are, in fact, so many gorgeous rose windows, impressed on metal. On the other hand, we look in vain among the Moorish coins of the West for any indications of that grotesque and fanciful



taste, which so lavishly decorated the walls of the Alhambra.

No. 9.

*Obv.*—PHEDERICUS DE NIGRIS. Bust to right.

*Rev.*—FLECTOR AMORE SUM QUOQUE AMARA.  
1552. A tree (*q.* almond ?) and landscape, Æ 16.

No. 10.

*Obv.*—JOAN BAPT. CAST. DUX BELL. MAX. Bust in armour, to left.

*Rev.*—CAPT. SUBAC. ET. US. Q. R. NAU. DAC. ET. OLIM PERSA. TURC. DUCE. Jupiter, on an eagle, delivers a sceptre to a youth, behind whom stands a female, and several figures in oriental and regal costumes. Below, CESARE DA BAGNO, Æ 18.

Castaldo was a Neapolitan, and one of the chief generals of Charles V. Luckius, p. 153, has another medal of him. The piece here described is highly and deservedly praised by Bolzenthall; but he has not given the legends, or any particulars of the reverse.

No. 11.

VIVA IMAGO MICHÆLIS ROTINGI SENIORIS  
ÆTATIS SUÆ, XCIV. OBIIT DIE XX.  
MAII. A. LXXXVIII. Full-faced bust. Reverse,  
none. Æ. 18.

The inscription round this medal differs from that published by Will, vol. iv., p. 171; and also from that by Mazzuchelli, vol. i., tab. 94, No. 3.

No. 12.

*Obv.*—FRAN. MAUROC. VEN REGNI CRETÆ  
PROCONSUL. Bearded bust, to left. Below,  
CORMANO.

*Rev.*—GAUDET FLUM. NON FULMINE MDCXXVIII.  
A fountain. Above, Jupiter pouring water from  
a cloud. .R. 13½.

The Museum has a specimen of this medal in copper.

No. 13.

*Obv.*—MAX. D. G. CO. PA. RH. UT. BA. D. S. R. I.  
ELECTOR. Bust, to right.

*Rev.*—Armorial bearings. AU. 9.

With the exception of this last medal, which is struck, all the others are cast and chased, and of the time.

Having now finished the list of modern Medals, I take this opportunity of describing an unpublished bronze Medallion of Antoninus Pius.

*Obv.*—ANTONINUS. AUG. PIUS. P. P. IMP. II.  
Bare head, to right.

*Rev.*—TR. POT. XXI. COS IIII. Neptune conducting a female to a ship. Behind, a pillar, surmounted by a statue.

Another specimen exists in the Museum.

I have also a bronze Medallion of Hadrian; the reverse exactly as Akerman, vol. i., Pl. A., but the head laureated, and to the left. The legend also differs, being HADRIANUS AUG. COS. III. P. P. The Museum has a third variety, namely, an ordinary first brass, the reverse of which is from the same die as my Medallion.

One word more. At a sale, a short time ago, I saw an Anigundi pagoda (*vide* Marsden, vol. ii., pl. xlviii., No. mlxix.), which had two Canarese letters (like DH and N) over the elephant. Upon looking over the specimens at the India House and the Museum, I find constant indications of letters; and, indeed, the same thing appears in Marsden's plate; but from the small size of the flan, it is difficult to find them entire and legible. As, however, these coins have hitherto been regarded as without legend, I wish to call the attention of Numismatists to the fact, in order that by comparing different specimens, the inscription may be deciphered.

G. SPARKES.

*Bromley, in Kent, 14, Dec. 1853.*

## MISCELLANEA.

PATTERN Groat of EDWARD THE FIRST, FOUND NEAR DROGHEDA, IRELAND, AND UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF ALEXANDER II. OR III. OF SCOTLAND, COINED IN STIRLING, FOUND NEAR THE SAME LOCALITY.—Dear Sir,—During a little antiquarian tour, last August and September, in the north, and other parts of Ireland, I met with several very interesting coins, and hoards of coins. In the town of Drogheda, I examined a small *trouvaille* of about forty silver coins, found recently near Duleek, not far from Drogheda, in the county of Meath. They consisted of the very common London groats of Edward III., and of Henries V. and VI.; but among them, I perceived one coin of much rarity and interest, and which, with a few of the others, is now preserved in my collection; being the only specimen of that coin I have ever known, or heard of, as discovered in Ireland. It is a fine and very well preserved specimen of the pattern groat of Edward I., "*Londonia civi*," weight, exactly 3 pennyweights, 7 grains, and much differing from the coin engraved by Hawkins, plate 22, No. 290. My coin has four roses in place of trefoils, in the spandrils of the quatrefoil, in which the head on obverse is enclosed; it also has a cinquefoil at each side of the locks of hair, instead of roses, as in Hawkins, and is also without the rose on breast, which is plain and unornamented, and with clothing at each side of the neck, and also in front, on the chest. The four extremities of the cross, on reverse of my coin, are fleury only, and without the centre pierced trefoil, as each extremity has in Hawkins'. It differs also in many ways in the stops and marks of contraction; but, in other respects, exactly coincides with his coin. It had been evidently in circulation with the other groats, as some slight attrition, and a very small fracture and crack, in one portion of the coin, near the edge, plainly indicates.

In the same town, and as I have before mentioned, found not far from it, in company with other coins, principally pennies of the three first Edwards, I procured an extremely fine, but rude long double-cross penny, with head and sceptre to left of the coin, of Alexander II. or III. of Scotland, coined in the town of Stirling. *Obv.*—ALEXANDER REX; *Rev.*—PERI. ONSTR. It weighs  $18\frac{1}{2}$  grains. This mint is one of extreme rarity, and my coin so far is unique and unpublished, as hitherto, but one other penny of that monarch, coined in Stirling, was known, which is a variety to my coin, both in the reading of the moneyer's name, and also in that of the town, and which belonged to the late Dean (Dawson) of St. Patrick's, Dublin, but in whose possession now, I am not aware.

I hope, at a future time, to add to these remarks, and remain,  
very truly, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, October 20th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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SESSION 1852—53.

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NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid on the table :

PRESENTED BY

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| <p>Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe—Dritter Band (Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences—Philosophical and historical division. Third volume). 2 parts pp. 228, and 1 plate, and pp. 150, and 4 plates, Folio. Vienna, 1852.</p>   | } | <p>THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY<br/>OF VIENNA.</p> |
| <p>Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc.) Vol. VIII. Parts I. and II. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.</p>   | } | <p>DITTO.</p>                              |
| <p>Archäologische Analecten—Tafeln zu den Sitzungsberichten der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische Classe—Band VI. Heft I. and II. Januar, Februar, März, 1851 (Archæological selections—Plates to Vol. VI. Parts I. and II. of the Reports of the Meetings, etc.). By Joseph Arneth. Oblong folio, pp. 15, and 20 plates.</p> | } | <p>DITTO.</p>                              |
| <p>Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources of Austrian History). Vol. VII. Parts III. and IV. 8vo. Completing to p. 422. Vienna, 1842.</p>  | } | <p>DITTO.</p>                              |

## PRESENTED BY

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|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Notizenblatt (Proceedings. Supplement to the above). Nos. 1 to 10. 8vo. 1852.  | } | THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA. |
| Kritische Durchsicht der von Davidow Verfassten Wordersammlung aus der Sprache der Aino's; als Beilage zu dem Decemberhafte des Jahrgangs, 1851 (Band VII.), der Sitzungsberichten, etc. (a critical review of Davidow's Vocabulary of the language of Aino; as a supplement to the Part for December, 1851 (Vol. VII.) of the Reports of the Meetings, etc.). By Dr. August Pfizmaier. 8vo. Vienna. |   | DITTO.                          |
| Revue de la Numismatique Belge. Vols. I. to VI., and Vol. I. (new series). 8vo. Brussels, 1842 to 1851.  | } | THE EDITOR.                     |
| Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Parts II. III. and IV. for 1851, and I. II. and III. for 1852. 8vo. Poitiers, 1851-52.   |   | THE SOCIETY.                    |
| Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Année, 1850. 8vo., pp. 498, and 26 plates.—Ditto Année 1851. 8vo. pp. 500, and 12 plates. Poitiers 1852.  | } | DITTO.                          |
| Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. Vols. I. and II. 8vo., New York, 1848.  |   | DITTO.                          |
| Note sur cinq Monnaies d'Or trouvées dans le Cimetière Mérovingien de Lucy près Neufchatel en 1851. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo., pp. 8, and 1 plate.  | } | THE AUTHOR.                     |
| Note sur un Vase Gaulois de la Collection du Louvre. Par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo., pp. 7, and 2 plates.   |   | DITTO.                          |
| Interprétation du type figuré sur les deniers de la famille Hosidia. Par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo., pp. 21. Paris, 1852.   | } | DITTO.                          |
| Numismatique Montoise. Notice of a medal struck on the occasion of the marriage of Louisa Countess of Stolberg with the young Pretender Charles Stuart, in 1766. By M. Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 3, and a woodcut.  |   | DITTO.                          |

PRESENTED BY	
Attribution d'un denier Carlovingien à Mons (Castrilocus). Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 7, and 1 plate. Brussels, 1852.	} THE AUTHOR.
Médailles de la Révolution de 1848, dans la collection de A. Durand (MS.). 4to.	
Sujets dramatiques, par M. Boucher de Perthes. 2 vols. 12mo., pp. 640 and 724. Paris, 1852.	} M. DURAND.
Emma, ou quatre lettres de femme. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. 12mo. pp. 264. Paris, 1852.	
Report on Excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850, by Charles Roach Smith, with notes on the original plan of the Castrum, and on the ancient state of the Romney Marshes, by James Elliott, Jun. Small 4to., pp. 45, 9 plates, and woodcuts. London, 1852.	} THE AUTHOR.
	} DITTO.
	} MR. C. ROACH SMITH.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a fine denarius of the Empress Domitilla, the wife of Vespasian. *Rev.* FORTUNA AUGUSTA. This rare coin was formerly in the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence passed successively into those of Mr. Brumell and Mr. Tovey.

Mr. Evans exhibited a unique and unpublished noble of Edward IV., very much resembling in character the nobles of Henry VI.

*Obv.*—ƆDWƆRD' DI' GRƆ RƆX ƆNGL' Z FRƆNC DN'S HYB'. A small cross before GRƆ, Z, and FRƆNC. A pellet after DNS. No. M.M.—The king, in a ship, as usual on the nobles of the Henries. Two ropes at stem and four at stern. No flag or rudder to the ship. Three *fleurs de lis* in the first and fourth quarter of the arms, and another underneath the shield.

*Rev.*—IHC ƆVT' TRƆNSIƆNS PƆR ƆƆDIVƆ ILLORU' IBƆT. A small cross after ILLORU. M.M. a *fleur de lis*. A cross fleury, etc., as on the nobles of the Henries. In the centre Ɔ, which appears to have been cut on the die over an H, Weight, 107½ grs.

The weight alone would be sufficient to determine that this coin was not struck under Edward III., if the workmanship and shape of the letter did not shew at a glance that it is of considerably later date. It must therefore be a coin of the early part of the reign of Edward IV. from 1461 to 1464. Of this period, the silver coins are very scarce, and no gold coins have until now been discovered; the spur-rials, first struck in 1465, having hitherto been the earliest specimens known of the gold coinage of that king, although the records still exist of the earlier coinage, of which an example has now for the first time appeared.

The coin is in the finest preservation, and was found in company with a noble of Henry VI., in all respects similar to Ruding, pl.ii., No.9. It is remarkable that the E in the centre of the reverse has been altered in the die from an H, shewing that the die was originally cut for the coinage of Henry. Mr. Evans's paper, together with a plate of the coin, are given in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol XVI. p. 38.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on some very curious and almost unique Græco-Bactrian coins, which have been lately acquired by the British Museum. It is well known that, until recently, few coins of ancient times were so rare as those which belong to the Græco-Bactrian princes; but since the English army penetrated into Afghanistan in 1838, vast numbers of this description of coins have found their way to Europe; and many which were once extremely rare, have now become comparatively common. About thirty new names of kings have been discovered, many of them evidently, from the character of their money, ruling over extensive territories. The obverses of these coins contain generally the names and titles of these kings in Greek; the reverse, a translation of the obverse legend into the native tongue, called by scholars Bactrian Pali,<sup>1</sup> a language which there can be no doubt was a modification of the purer and sacred Sanscrit, dialects of which extended then, as they do still, from the northern shores of the Caspian to the mouth of the Ganges.

<sup>1</sup> See on this subject the paper by Professor Wilson, in the "*Numismatic Journal*," Vol. II. p. 144.

But though some of these coins have become very common, there are others which continue very scarce; and even now coins with the names of princes previously unknown, are occasionally brought to light, though not so frequently as was the case a few years back.

The coins described by Mr. Vaux, belonged to this rare and unpublished class, and consist of

- 1.—A silver coin of Lysias, with the head wearing a plain helmet, as on the coins of Eucratides, instead of the helmet in the shape of an elephant's head, as on all the types previously known. Size  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; weight  $37\frac{1}{2}$  grs.
- 2.—A large silver coin of Amyntas, presumed to be unique. Size  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; weight 712 grs.
- 3.—A square copper coin of Archebius. Size  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; weight 165 grs.
- 4.—A silver coin of Apollodotus. It is the only *round* coin yet discovered, all the others known being *square*. Size 3; weight 32 grs.
- 5 & 6.—Two silver coins of Hippostratus. Size  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $8\frac{1}{4}$ ; and weight respectively  $139\frac{1}{2}$  and 137 grs.

When Professor Wilson published his work in 1841, no coin of this prince had been met with. In the succeeding year, Captain Cunningham published two, both in copper; but none in silver are known to have been yet found, save the two now described.

- 7.—A square copper coin of Dionysius, believed to be the only one that has reached Europe. The Pali inscription on the reverse is not legible. Size  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ , weight 253 grs.

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DECEMBER, 23, 1852.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. } XIII., Part II. 8vo.	PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY.
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PRESENTED BY	
Erläuterung der keilinschriften babylonischer Backstein, mit einigen andern Zugaben (Explanation of the cuneiform inscriptions on Babylonian bricks, with some further additions). By Dr. Grotefend. 4to., pp. 31, and 1 plate. Göttingen, 1852.	THE AUTHOR.
Die Tribut Verzeichnisse der Obeliskten aus Nimrud. (The Representations of Tribute on the Nimroud Obelisk). By Dr. Grotefend. 4to., pp. 88, and 2 plates. Göttingen, 1852.	
Museo de las Medallas desconocidas Españolas de Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa (Museum of inedited Spanish Medals of Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa). Small 4to., pp. 224, and many plates paged with the letter-press. Huesca, 1645.	MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Bergne exhibited a remarkably fine specimen of the denarius of Pescennius Niger. The reverse is VICTORIAE AVG. Victory walking; a palm in the right hand, and a wreath in the left: perhaps the least rare of all the denarii of this prince. But the obverse legend, which reads IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NGER. IVS. M, presents a singular peculiarity in the final letter M, which is too clear to admit the possibility of doubt. It is difficult to suppose that by that letter it is intended to indicate the title *Maximus*, and yet it is not easy to suggest any other interpretation. The silver coins of Pescennius, though bearing Latin legends, were struck at Antioch, and possibly the spirit of Oriental hyperbole may have dictated such a self-ascription of greatness.

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JANUARY 27, 1853.

JOHN B. BERGNE, ESQ., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

PRESENTED BY	
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. I. part I. pp. 96, and 4 plates. Small 4to. Edinburgh, 1852.	THE SOCIETY.
Taylor's Kalendar of Scientific Societies; mounted on roller.	
	MR. TAYLOR.

PRESENTED BY

Chart of the oriental types of which Mr. }  
 Watts possesses founts. } MR. WATTS.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited casts of a gold oriental coin, and of a silver coin of Matthias Corvinus of Hungary.

Read.—1. A paper by Mr. Joseph Gibbs, on those coins of Charles I. which have for mint-mark the letter P or the letter R within brackets. Mr. Gibbs's attention had been drawn to this subject by having procured at the sale of the collection of Mr. Marshall, of Birmingham, a crown of Charles I. with the former letter for mint-mark, and by finding that, although the mint-mark in question was mentioned by Snelling, Ruding, and Hawkins, neither of those writers enumerated the crown among the pieces on which it appears. It is considered by numismatic writers that the coinage of the Tower Mint, with the mint-mark a triangle within a circle, struck in 1641, was the last issued in London by the king's authority, and that all the subsequent coinages were struck by authority of the parliament, though still bearing the effigy and titles of the king, in order to secure for them a circulation throughout the whole of the kingdom. It has been supposed by some writers that the mint-mark P within brackets, was adopted by order of the Parliament to indicate that the coins on which it appeared were struck by their authority. This idea has by others been discredited, because we find other pieces of the Tower mintage nearly contemporaneous, which are marked by the letter R within brackets. Mr. Gibbs, however, in the absence of any more plausible explanation, inclines to the opinion, that the first class of coins were marked with the letter P to denote the authority of the parliament; and suggests that, as Sir Robert Harley, who had been Master of the Mint, under the king, from 1626 to 1636, was re-appointed to that office by the Parliament in May, 1643, the letter R may have been placed by him upon a coinage either as the initial of his own Christian name, or possibly even to denote the word "Rex" in

contradistinction to the word "Parliament," indicated by the letter P on the preceding coinage.

The crown with mint-mark P is a piece of very considerable rarity. Although not enumerated by Snelling, Ruding, or Hawkins, it occurs in the Tyssen Collection, Lot 2193, and also in that of the Duke of Devonshire, and one or two others of more recent date; but in some of those cases it was probably the same coin re-sold.

2. Mr. Vaux read a paper by the Rev. Henry John Rose, rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, on the Samaritan coins in the British Museum.

It is known that the silver shekels and half-shekels contain legends which are well ascertained to read on the obverse, round the branch which is supposed to be intended for a representation of Aaron's rod that budded, *Jerusalem the Holy City*, and on the reverse, round the vase or pot of manna, *The Shekel of Israel*, with one, or two, letters, which Bayer was the first to interpret as denoting the first or the second year of the redemption of Israel under Simon Maccabæus. He was led to this conclusion by the copper coins, which exhibit the name of Simon or Simeon, in connection with dates extending from year 1 to year 4. Of these coins, Mr. Rose adduced specimens from Bayer's work, which read respectively on their reverses *liberation of Jerusalem*; *liberation of Zion*; and *liberation of Israel*. The type of this last coin is, on the obverse a palm tree, and on the reverse a vine leaf. On examining a coin of the same type in the British Museum, Mr. Rose was unable to make the legend tally with that on the coins described by Bayer; and being induced, from this circumstance, to investigate the letters more closely, he came to the conclusion that the true reading is *liberation of Samaria*: thus furnishing, if the attribution be correct, a new and highly interesting variety of these coins.

FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

PRESENTED BY

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|--|---|------------------------------|
| Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 2 and 3, 1852. Svo. Amiens.   | } | THE SOCIETY.                 |
| Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens. Part VIII. completing Vol. II. Amiens, 1852. 4to.   |   | DITTO.                       |
| Description des Monnaies Espagnoles et des Monnaies Etrangères qui ont eu cours en Espagne depuis les tems les plus reculés jusqu' à nos jours, composant le cabinet monétaire de Don José Garcia de la Torre. Par Joseph Gailard. 8vo. pp. 516, and 22 plates. Madrid 1852. | } | THE AUTHOR.                  |
| Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII. Parts 3 and 4. 4to. Dublin 1852-3.   |   | THE ACADEMY.                 |
| Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. V. part II. 8vo. 1852.  | } | DITTO.                       |
| Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Part II. 1848-50. 8vo. Hong-Kong 1852.  |   | THE SOCIETY.                 |
| Reports of the Juries of the great Exhibition of 1851. Royal 8vo. pp. 867. London 1852.  | } | HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS. |
| A copper coin of the Emperor of the French for 10 centimes. <i>Obv.</i> —His head. Napoleon III. Empereur. <i>Rev.</i> —An eagle on a thunderbolt. Empire Français. Dix centimes. 1852.  |   |                              |

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited drawings of some Anglo-Saxon remains found at Ozingell, about two miles from Ramsgate, during

the cutting of the railway from Ramsgate to Deal, and now preserved in the museum of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, a member of the Society. These remains consisted of a pair of scales, together with fourteen weights, and are stated to have been found by the side of a skeleton. With three exceptions, these weights are all formed out of Roman coins, and appear to be marked with a view to the weighing of certain objects of small bulk, and therefore probably of intrinsic value. The coins extend from Faustina senior, down to the period of Valens or Gratian. The weights are respectively in grains—391, 341, 292, 243, 145, 100, 33, 27, 26, 19, 18, 15, 12. Hence it does not appear that they are reducible throughout to any uniform multiple, or system of graduation, though the first seven ascend pretty nearly by steps of 50 grains. Mr. Smith stated that these interesting objects are believed to be unique, with the exception of those described by Douglas in his *Nenia*, p. 51, and engraved in plate 12 of that work, which likewise consist of the remains of scales, found with eight weights of different sizes, two of them being large brass coins of the two Faustinae, ground smooth to adapt them to the desired purpose. Douglas states that these remains were found at Ash, a place at no very great distance from Ozingell; and the coincidence as to coins of the same empress occurring in both instances cannot fail to be remarked. Further details respecting the objects of which drawings were exhibited by Mr. Smith, will be found in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. part 1, recently published.

3. Mr. Pfister read a paper on an unedited gold coin of Florence struck in 1805, and called *Il Zecchino di San Zenobio*. The type of this curious coin is that of the well-known zecchins (or sequins) of Venice, and in the rude execution of its figures has a great resemblance to the zecchins of Ludovico Manin, the last doge of Venice, A.D. 1780-97. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour; and on the other that of St. John the Baptist within an aureole. Mr. Pfister, when at

Florence in 1847, learned that this coin was struck at the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of the city of Florence, on the 24th of August, 1805. A certain quantity of these zecchins were struck for the purpose of serving as a commercial speculation in the Levant, and they were to be called Zenobini. The existence of a similar coin in the collection of M. de Reichel, at St. Petersburg, is noticed in his catalogue, vol. ix. p. 466. It is not, however, explained or illustrated by him.

Mr. Vaux called the attention of the Society to two works lately published, which he considered to contain valuable numismatic information:—the first, the catalogue of the collection of Don José Garcia de la Torre, by M. Gaillard, which was sold at Madrid in the spring of 1852; and the second, an account of a small collection presented to the Royal Historical Society of Madrid by Antonio Lopez de Condola, which has been drawn up and published in Spanish by Don Antonio Delgado. A copy of the first-mentioned work was among the presents to the Society announced this evening.

MARCH, 17, 1853.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

		PRESENTED BY	
Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique Vol. XXIV., 1850-1, and Vol. XXVI., 1851. 4to. Brussels.	}	THE ACADEMY.	
Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. Vol. XVII. Pt. II. pp. 559. Brussels, 1850. " XVIII. " I. " 680 " 1851. " " " II. " 696 " " " XIX. " I. " 766 " 1852. " " " II. " 585 " "	}	DITTO.	

## PRESENTED BY

- Annuaire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences,  
des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique.  
1851. Small 8vo., pp. 204.—Ditto, 1852,  
small 8vo., pp. 209, } THE ACADEMY.
- Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de l'  
Orléannois. 1850-1-2. Parts I. to IX. pp.  
291. 8vo. Orleans. } THE SOCIETY.
- Notice sur la Monnaie de Trevoux et de  
Dombes. Par P. Mantellier. 8vo., pp. 112,  
and 11 plates. Paris, 1844. } THE AUTHOR.
- Remarks upon a work by M. Alexandre Sirand,  
entitled, " Monnaies inédites de Dombes."  
Par P. Mantellier. 8vo., pp. 23. } DITTO.
- Catalogue of a collection of ancient and  
mediaeval rings and personal ornaments,  
formed for Lady Londesborough. Privately  
printed. Small 4to., pp. 88, with plates and  
woodcuts. London, 1853. } LORD LONDESBOROUGH.
- Journal of the Architectural, Archæological,  
and Historic Society for the county, city,  
and neighbourhood of Chester. Part II.,  
July, 1850 to December, 1851. 8vo., pp.  
207, and many plates. Chester, 1852. } THE SOCIETY.
- A bronze medal of William Roscoe, of Liver-  
pool, struck on the centenary of his birth-  
day, March 8, 1853. Size 13½. } JOSEPH MAYER, ESQ.

Read.—1. A paper by Mr. Evans, on some rare and unpublished British coins, of which he exhibited drawings and casts.

One of the most remarkable of the coins described by Mr. Evans, is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is of gold, size 2, and is unpublished and probably unique.

*Obv.*—TASCI between the limbs of a cruciform ornament, proceeding from two crescents placed back to back in the centre, and terminating in ring ornaments.

*Rev.*—TASC. A horse galloping to the right; above, a bucranium.

The type of this coin is very similar to that of one purchased by the British Museum at Lord Holmesdale's sale in July, 1850, but which

reads on the obverse ANDO instead of TASCI. The latter coin is engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. VII. p. 397, and described in the Num. Chron., Vol. XIV. p. 74.

Mr. Evans also mentioned a third coin, reading on the obverse ANDO; and he considered it probable, that while the legend on first-mentioned coin refers to Tasciovanus, those on the other two relate to some other prince who was contemporary with him; and he suggests that this name may lurk under the Mandrubatius of Cæsar, who is called by Orosius, Androgorius; by Eutropius, Beda; and by later writers, Androgisus.

Mr. Evans noticed several other specimens of the early British coinage, and concluded by making some remark on the lamentable deficiencies in the series of British coins given in the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*," as well as on the incorrectness of the descriptions and engravings of those which are published in that expensive public work.

This paper, with an illustrative plate, is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

2. A paper by Mr. Pfister on a large and fine Italian bronze medalion, which he exhibited to the Society, made in honour of the Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini, to commemorate his entry into, and taking possession of, Ferrara with a division of the Papal troops, on the 28th of January, 1598; the Duchy of Ferrara having been claimed by Pope Clement VIII., after the death of the Duke Alfonsa II. d'Este, who died Oct. 27th, 1597, without legitimate issue. The artist is Antonio Casoni, of Ancona, who was also a painter and a modeller in wax.

On the obverse is the bust of the Cardinal in profile with peaked beard, in a common canonical dress and cap, looking to the left of the spectator.

The bust is within a broad border, enclosing on one side a female figure, apparently in an olive grove, and on the other, a recumbent river-god. The two figures were probably intended to represent the



city of Ferrara and the river Po. Above and below, in the border, are two tablets containing inscriptions relating to the event.

The reverse exhibits a winter landscape, with the city of Ferrara in the distance. The Cardinal is seen on horseback in the midst of the Papal troops, some of which are entering one of the city gates.

On the rim the artist's name, ANTONINVS COSONIVS.F., 1598.

3. Mr. Vaux read a paper by Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, on the copper coinage of the Byzantine emperors, the object of which was the explanation of a coin of Justinian I., and another of Heraclius I. The writer took notice of the great fluctuations to which this branch of the coinage was subject under the Constantinopolitan empire, and entered at some length into the question of the actual values of the copper coins. He supposed the unit of the system to be the "nummion" or "lepton,"—and that the numerical indices on the coins indicated the number of these units which each of them contained; and noticed the differences between the system of Alexandria and that of the other cities of the empire which struck money. The coins considered were of the Alexandrian mint; the earlier of them being probably an obolus, and the latter a piece of the value of twelve "nummia" in Egypt, but of forty "nummia" in the rest of the empire of that period,—the money of other mints having become depreciated in weight, while that of Alexandria had remained unaltered.

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APRIL 28, 1853.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

<p>Dè Scavi di Salona nel 1850 (on the Excavations at Salona in 1850). By Professor Carrara. pp. 24, and 5 plates, 4to Prague, 1852.</p>	<p>PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.</p>
<p>Five Turkish coins</p>	<p>DR. LEE.</p>

Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., of the British Museum, and Hercules Akerman, Esq., of Somerset House, were ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a unique denarius of Germanicus, purchased by him on the 25th instant, at the sale of the collection of M. Sabatier, of St. Petersburg. The obverse presents the bare head of Germanicus to the right; the reverse represents Germanicus placing the Armenian tiara on the head of the youthful Prince Artaxias, the son of Polemon, King of Pontus. His original name was Zenon; but on his accession the Armenians called him Artaxias. He was placed on the throne by Germanicus, A.D. 18, and died A.D. 35.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a gold British coin from the collection of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich.

*Obv.*—a horse galloping to the right; above, EPPI; below, a star-like ornament.

*Rev.*—COMF across the field, within a beaded circle. Size, nearly 2; weight, 20 grs.

This coin, which is of unusually neat execution, was found in the Isle of Thanet. It furnishes a new variety, though it much resembles the type of a coin figured in the Proceedings of the Society for 1843-4. That coin is stated to have been found at Bognor; its weight is only 13 grains, and the letters above the horse are VIR; and the details differ on both sides.

Mr. Evans exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline of the usual type, presenting on the obverse a horse galloping, and on the reverse an ear of barley. It is stated to have been found at Nottingham, a locality further north, as Mr. Evans believes, than that at which any coin of the type has previously been discovered.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a large Italian bronze medallion in high

preservation, representing on the obverse the bust of the celebrated Cosmo de Medici. The reverse presents a seated female figure, intended to represent the city of Florence, holding an olive branch; the legend is, PAX LIBERTASQVE PVBLICA. This fine medalion is an original work of the distinguished Florentine artist Donatello, and was executed in the year 1464.

3. Read, the following letter from Mr. Akerman, addressed to the President :—

“ *London, April 28, 1853.*

“ My Lord,—In the English series of coins, pieces unique, or distinguished by any uncommon peculiarities, are of such unfrequent occurrence, that any note on hitherto unnoticed varieties, however slight, may not be deemed unworthy the notice of the numismatist.

“ The halfpenny of Edward III., now exhibited, may therefore be thought deserving a passing notice, since it bears some marks which have not, to my knowledge, been observed on these minute coins. This example in type and legend does not differ, except in trifling particulars, from the generality of the halfpence of Edward III. My specimen has, as usual,

‘ *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS REX. AN. Crowned bust full-faced.

‘ *Rev.*—CIVITAS. LONDON. The usual cross and pellets.

But the privy marks of the moneyer are more numerous, consisting of a small pellet before the letter E in Edward; an annulet after the letter S in that word; and an annulet with a pellet in the centre after the word REX. On the reverse, an annulet occurs after the word LONDON.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship’s most obedient humble servant,

J. Y. AKERMAN.”

“ To the Lord Londesborough,  
“ President of the Numismatic Society.”

Mr. Webster communicated, through the Treasurer, a short paper on the monogram which occurs on the reverse of some of the coins of Ecgbeorht or Egbert, as Ruding, plate xiv. Nos. 2 and 3, and Hawkins, No. 157. This monogram has been hitherto interpreted, though somewhat doubtfully, as reading DOROB C, and as being therefore intended to denote Canterbury as the place of mintage. Mr. Webster however observes, that it is very similar in formation to the monogram of the name on the coins of Charlemagne, which are of the same period; and he therefore suggests that its true reading may be, not the place of mintage, but the cypher of the king's name EELBO or EELBEOR. All the former set of letters are clearly traceable in the monogram, except perhaps the E, which however may be considered as represented by the top and bottom horizontal strokes of the B; and, in some instances (as Hawkins, No. 157), the R is indicated by the addition of the last limb of the letter curving outwards in the opposite direction to that of the B. This peculiarity is also seen in a coin of Egbert engraved in Lelewel, plate x. No. 38; but Mr. Webster expresses doubts of the genuineness of that coin, both from the general appearance of the engraving, and from the circumstance of his having seen two or three specimens of it, unquestionably false.

4. Mr. Vaux read a paper on a collection of coins lately found in Ceylon, and brought to this country by Sir Emerson Tennent, who had allowed a selection to be made from them for the public collection in the British Museum, and permitted specimens to be exhibited to the Society.

The whole collection consists of eighty coins, all in copper, and belonging to six different princes or rajahs, who reigned in succession, though not quite consecutively, between about A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1300. The coins bear the appearance of having been all found together; they are in excellent preservation, and the legends are perfectly legible. Mr. Vaux stated that it is a curious fact in numismatology, that although we possess a connected history of the

island, extending as far back as the fifth century before Christ, deduced from the native annals, which have been preserved with the greatest care in more than one of the temples, and which the researches of European scholars have sufficiently tested, and may, therefore, be relied on, it is not until a period comparatively recent, that any coins are found to exist. And this is the more remarkable, because on the neighbouring continent of India vast numbers were struck under different races and rulers, from probably the third century before Christ, down to the time when the earliest Cingalese coins begin to occur. The Indian coins of that period which have been discovered up to the present time, may be numbered by thousands, and every year is producing fresh supplies. It is also curious that not only is the commencement of the Cingalese coinage so comparatively recent, but that it extends, at least all the specimens that have yet been met with, over the short period from A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1320, comprising the reigns of seven or eight princes or rajas.

The inscriptions on the coins struck during this period of 300 years, of which we have specimens, are in the Devanagari or Sanskrit character, and the general type is uniform.

On the obverse is a rude standing figure of the raja, holding in his left hand a flower, and the trisula in his right. The skirts of his dress are rudely represented falling on each side; and the folds of the dhôti appearing between his legs, have been sometimes taken by those who first found these coins, for a tail; so that the figure of the prince was called *Hînuman*, or the monkey.

On the reverse the same figure is seen, but seated. The mode of representing the face is very peculiar, and may be regarded as a unique specimen of barbaric art. In front are the name and titles of the rajah, in Sanskrit characters. The formation of the letters confirms the date assigned from other reasons to these coins.

Mr. Vaux concluded by stating his belief that the so-called fish-hook money, some pieces of which have been found in Ceylon, have no claim whatever to be considered a part of the local currency of the island; because the portions of inscriptions which are to be

found upon them are invariably in the Arabic character, and it is not likely that objects so inscribed should ever have been the local currency of a country where the Sanskrit is the native alphabet. Mr. Vaux thought it probable, that the specimens found in Ceylon may have reached that island from the Persian gulf, on the shores of which they are often met with, either as objects of curiosity, or in the ordinary progress of trade.

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MAY 26, 1853.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts- Quellen. (Documents illustrating the Sources of Austrian History). Vol. VIII., Parts I. and II. 8vo., 1852.	IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.
Notizenblatt. Beilage zum Archiv, etc. (Pro- ceedings, Supplement to Documents, etc.. as above). Nos. 11 to 24. 8vo., 1852	DITTO.
Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meet- ings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Vol. VIII., Parts III. IV. and V., completing the volume, 8vo., pp. 432; and Vol. IX., Parts I. and II. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et Acta. Codex Wangianus. 8vo., pp. 560. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Die feierliche Sitzung der kaiserlichen Aka- demie der Wissenschaften, etc. (The Anni- versary Meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc.). 8vo., pp. 100. Vienna, 1852.	DITTO.
Revue de la Numismatique Belge. Vol. II. (new series), and Vol. III., No. 1. 8vo. Brussels, 1852-3.	THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED BY

De Munten der Engelschen voor den Oost }  
 Indischen Archipel (English coins for the }  
 East Indian Archipelago). By H. C. Millies, } THE AUTHOR.  
 Professor of Divinity at Amsterdam. 8vo.,  
 pp. 118, and 3 plates. Amsterdam, 1852. }

Mr. C. Roach Smith presented a cast of an early British gold coin, found at Reculver, and now in the possession of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. The type is Ruding, Plate I., No. 20, weight 26 grs.

Dr. Lee exhibited two fine coins of Hierapytna in Crete, of the types described by Mionnet (Supplement, vol. iv. p. 322, Nos. 177 to 179): two fine Athenian tetradrachms of the later type, with *Rev.* an owl standing on a diota: an Alexandrian coin of Antoninus Pius, with *Rev.* Apollo in a car drawn by two serpents, a type which does not occur in Mionnet's list; the date is *IA* (14): and some curious Paduan medallions of the Roman emperors.

Mr. Evans read a paper on some unpublished coins of Carausius. He stated that the interest which attaches to every variety of coin struck by that usurper in Britain, induced him to record even slight modifications of type, which on the coins of another emperor would hardly call for notice, while at the same time one or two of the coins which he exhibited have a considerable degree of interest in themselves, besides being of the utmost rarity.

The types of the coins exhibited were as follows :—

1. *Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS. P.F. AVG. Radiated bust to the right.

*Rev.*—EXPECTATE. A female figure standing; in her left hand a military ensign; with her right hand she takes that of a male figure in military costume, who holds in his left a hasta. In the exergue XX.

The legend on the only other coins known of this type, which is peculiar to Carausius, and occurs both in his silver and brass coins, is EXPECTATE VENI. There is, indeed, a specimen in the Hunter

Museum with the legend *EXPECTATE* only, but the device is different, so that the coin now described may be presumed to be unique.

2. *Obv.*—*IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG.* Radiated and robed bust to the right.

*Rev.*—*SALVS PVBLICA.* Salus standing, with her right hand holding a serpent, which is feeding from a patera in her left. In the field, *BE.* Exergue, *MLXX.*

This type is described in Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain" (No. 180), from a coin in the cabinet of the late Mr. Douce; but the obverse of that coin bears the armed bust of Carausius with spear and shield.

3. *Obv.*—As on No. 2.

*Rev.*—*COMES AVG.* Victory standing to the left; in her right hand a wreath, in her left a palm branch. In the field, *SC.* The only peculiarity of this coin is the occurrence of these letters in the field, in conjunction with the type of victory.

4. *Obv.*—As on No. 1.

*Rev.*—*CON. MILITVM.* Two right hands joined in a *vertical* position, in which respect, as well as in the mode of abbreviating the word *Concordia*, this coin is unique.

5. *Obv.*—Illegible. Robed and radiated bust of Carausius to the left.

*Rev.*— . . . *X* . . . Peace standing.

The peculiarity consists in the robed and radiated bust being turned to the left. A few specimens of the *PAX* type are known with the head in that direction, but they all bear the armed bust.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—*PAX AVG.* Usual type, but in the field *q*, a symbol not hitherto described.

7. *Obv.*—*IM. CARAVSIVS AVG.* Radiated bust to the right, of very rude workmanship.

*Rev.*—Two female figures joining hands over an altar, the one holding a cornucopia, the other a wreath. A series of annulets and crescents in place of legend.



The reverse is of much better work than the obverse, and the whole type entirely new.

No. 1 is in possession of the Earl of Verulam, and was found on the site of the ancient town of that name; the others are all in Mr. Evans's own collection.

Read.—1. A letter from M. l'Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, to Mr. C. Roach Smith, accompanying drawings of four *silver* Frankish coins, found in the year 1852, in the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermen. M. Cochet considers that they are of the date of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and states that they constitute an entirely new sort of coin, not yet appropriated. The weight of three of them is given as 160, 230, and 190 milligrammes respectively. In general character, they resemble some of the small gold coins of the Merovingian kings of France. On the same sheet was also a drawing of a denier of Charlemagne, or Charles le Chauve, struck at Rouen, which was also found in the cemetery, midway between the surface and the human remains.

2. Mr. Vaux read a letter from C. T. Newton, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Mytilene, dated from Rhodes, April 18th, 1853, relative to some rare Greek coins lately procured by him, which have been attributed by M. Ivanoff, the Russian Consul at Smyrna, to Hecatomnus, King of Caria, in which attribution Mr. Newton concurs. The type is, on the *obverse*, a lion's head to the left, with the jaws extended and the tongue hanging out; above, are the letters EKA; and on the *reverse*, a star of eight points. Mr. Newton's chief reasons for supporting the opinion of M. Ivanoff are, the resemblance which these coins bear to a very rare coin described by Eckhel (Doct. Num. vet. ii. p. 596), with the legend EKATOM; the discovery of these coins at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, and the capital of the Carian monarchy; and the similarity which they bear to the silver coins of Cnidus, both in general character and style of execution. Mr. Newton remarked that the combination

of the lion and the star was by no means new to numismatists, and that this type is known to occur on coins of Miletus, and on one of Evagoras, king of Cyprus; while a number of similar types are engraved by the Duc de Luynes, in his recent beautiful work on the coins of that island. The duke expresses himself of opinion in that work, that the lion is a symbol of the sun's excessive heat in Cyprus; a view which Mr. Newton considers may be accepted, and is applicable with equal reason to the coins of Hecatomnus. It is perfectly natural that the same symbol should be adopted by contemporary and allied monarchs, in countries such near neighbours as Caria and Cyprus.

Mr. Bohn and Mr. Wilkinson were appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the present Session.

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#### ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JUNE 23, 1853.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council was read as follows:—

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Society having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Council to present, according to annual custom, a short account of its condition and proceedings during the Session which has just ended.

Two members have died since the preparation of the last Report; the Rev. Charles Turnor, and Mr. Henry Vint.

Mr. Turnor was born in Lincolnshire, on the 10th of August, 1768, and was descended from an ancient and honourable family long established at Stoke Rochford, in that county. The property of Sir Isaac Newton, situated about three miles from Stoke Rochford, was purchased by the family of Turnor a few years after Newton's death, and still remains in their possession. This circumstance, together with a love for the noble science of astronomy, induced

Mr. Turnor during a series of years to make a collection of whatever he could find connected with that illustrious philosopher. These valuable memorials he bequeathed to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and to that body he bequeathed a sum of £500, to be laid out in the purchase of books for its library. Though not otherwise connected with numismatic pursuits than by a general interest in scientific researches of all kinds, and an excellent judgment in all matters of taste and *vertu*, he joined the Numismatic Society from its commencement. He died on the 12th of Jan., 1853.

Mr. Vint, whose death took place on the 22nd of June, 1852, two days before the last Anniversary, though the fact was not then known to the Society, had long been a resident at Colchester, and had formed a considerable museum, partly by purchase in the ordinary way of collection, and partly by the acquisition of objects discovered by excavations on the site of the Roman station which formerly occupied that ancient town. Among the latter class of antiquities were the bronze heads of Silenus and of the Emperor Caligula, and a small bronze figure of Jupiter Conservator, which are described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 443, and rank among the most important objects of that description ever discovered in this country. Mr. Vint's Etruscan vases, of which he had a large collection, together with his coins, were sold by auction in London in the spring of the present year. It is understood that he bequeathed to the town of Colchester his collection of objects discovered in that place, on condition that a suitable building should be provided for their reception. Mr. Vint had been a Member of the Numismatic Society since 1842.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions during the year has been five; and the following two gentlemen have been elected Members :—

Mr. Hercules Akerman, of Somerset House.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, } June, 1852	36	54	3	47	140
Since elected	—	2	—	—	2
	36	56	3	47	142
Deceased	1	1	—	—	2
Resigned or struck out	1	4	—	—	5
June, 1853	34	51	3	47	135

The following is the abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Society for the year. The Council regret to observe, that the income exhibits a marked diminution from that of the preceding year, and that there is a corresponding decrease in the balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands. This undesirable result is owing partly to the difficulty experienced in getting in the annual contributions, and partly to the gradual loss of members of old standing, whose places are not filled by new accessions. It rests with the members to say, whether these causes are to be only temporary, or whether they are ultimately to destroy the efficiency and even the existence of the Society.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 24, 1852, to June 23, 1853.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. Cr.

1852-53.		1852-53.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 Copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60.....	60 0 0	By balance from last year.....	70 19 5
To ditto paid for printing.....	4 10 0	By Annual Contributions.....	59 17 0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's rent of Society's room, to Midsummer, 1853.....	30 0 0	By Admission Fee.....	1 1 0
To ditto paid for lighting the rooms with gas....	1 10 0	By payments for the Numismatic Chronicle.....	16 11 6
To ditto paid for firing, and for coffee at the Meetings.....	2 15 0	By dividends on £188 12s. 3 per cent. Consols, due July 5, 1852, and January 5, 1853, less Income Tax.....	5 9 10
To ditto paid for attendance at the meetings....	6 15 0		
To ditto paid Mr. Fairholt for engraving a noble of Edward IV., Vol. XVI. p. 38, of Numismatic Chronicle.....	1 5 0		
To ditto paid for stationery.....	1 15 0		
To ditto paid for carriage, portorage, charges on foreign books, and for postage.....	1 16 9		
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage.....	2 18 0		
	<hr/>		
	113 4 9		
To balance at Bankers.....	40 14 0		
	<hr/>		
	£153 18 9		
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			£153 18 9
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The papers read before the Society during the Session, may be enumerated as follows. Several of them have been published in the Numismatic Chronicle with suitable illustrations, and an abstract of the others is furnished in the Proceedings of the Society.

1. On a unique gold noble of the early coinage of Edward IV.  
2. On some rare and unpublished British coins. 3. On some unpublished coins of Carausius. By Mr. Evans.

4. On some rare Græco-Bactrian coins, lately acquired by the British Museum. 5. On a collection of Cingalese coins, lately discovered in Ceylon. By Mr. Vaux.

6. On the copper coinage of the Byzantine Emperors. By Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole.

7. On some rare Greek coins, attributed to Hecatomnus, King of Caria. By Mr. Newton.

11. On those coins of Charles I. which have for mint-mark P or R within brackets. By Mr. Joseph Gibbs.

8. On the Samaritan coins in the British Museum. By the Rev. Henry John Rose.

9. On a denarius of Pescennius Niger. By Mr. Bergne.

10. On an unpublished variety of the halfpenny of Edward III. By Mr. Akerman.

13. On an inedited gold coin of Florence struck in 1805.

14. On an Italian bronze medallion in honour of Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini. By Mr. Pfister.

15. On some Frankish coins, found in the Merovingian cemetery at Envermen. By the Abbé Cochet.

12. On the monogram which occurs on some of the coins of Egbert, the first chief monarch of England. By Mr. Webster.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends :—

The Imperial Academy of Sciences

at Vienna,

Their Publications.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, letters, and the fine arts of Bel- gium,	Their Publications.
The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of the West,	Ditto.
The Archæological Society of the Orléannois,	Ditto.
The American Ethnological So- ciety,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,	Ditto.
The Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto.
The China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbour- hood of Chester,	Ditto.
The Editor of the "Revue de la Numismatique Belge,"	A complete series of that perio- dical.
The Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851,	Reports of the Juries.
M. de Longpérier,	His tracts on a Gaulish vase in the collection of the Louvre, and on the type of the Roman consular coins of the Hosidia family.
Mr. Renier Chalon,	His tracts on a Carlovingian coin struck at Mons, and on a medal on the marriage of the Young Pretender.

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|------------------------|---|
| Mr. Durand,            | A MS. catalogue of his collection of medals relating to the revolution of 1848.   |
| The Abbé Cochet,       | His tract on five gold pieces found in the Merovingian cemetery of Lucy, near Neufchâtel.                                 |
| Dr. Grotefend,         | His works on the representations of tribute on the Nimrod obelisk; and on the cuneiform inscription on Babylonian bricks. |
| Mr. Gaillard,          | Sale catalogue of the collection of coins formed by Don José Garcia de la Torre, of Madrid.                               |
| Mr. Mantellier,        | His tracts on the money of Trevoix and Dombes.  |
| Professor Carrara,     | His tract on the excavations at Salona in 1850.   |
| M. Millies,            | His works on the English coins struck for circulation in India.   |
| M. Boucher de Perthes, | His works entitled, "Sujets Dramatiques," and "Emma."   |
| Lord Londesborough,    | Catalogue of Lady Londesborough's collection of ancient and mediæval rings and personal ornaments.                        |
| Mr. C. Roach Smith,    | Report on excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne.   |
| Mr. Williams,          | A work on the unedited Spanish medals of Vincentio Juan de Lastanosa.   |
| Mr. Watts,             | Chart of the oriental types of which he possesses founts.   |



Mr. Taylor,	Kalendar of scientific societies, mounted on roller.
Mr. Mayer,	A bronze medal of William Roscoe of Liverpool.
Dr. Lee,	Five Turkish coins.

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In their last Report, the Council expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of the publication of the first volume of a catalogue of English medals by Mr. Hawkins, which was then understood to be actually in the press. Of the causes which have intervened to retard the appearance of a work so loudly called for, and which is known to have been printed, the Council know nothing; but they cannot avoid expressing their regret at the delay, and their earnest hope that it will soon be terminated.

The Council have great pleasure in noticing the publication, during the past year, of two works which will contribute much valuable numismatic information to those who have the opportunity of perusing them.

The first is a descriptive catalogue of London traders' tokens current during the 17th century, and collected by Mr. Henry Beaufoy, who has presented them to the Corporation Library. The catalogue has been made with much care and research by Mr. J. H. Burn, and has been published at the expense of the corporation.

The second is a work just published by John Lindsay, Esq., of Maryville, near Cork, Barrister-at-Law, on "The History and Coinage of the Parthians." Cork, 4to. 1853. Illustrated by twelve plates. This work will no doubt prove of much use to those who shall in future be engaged in the classification of the coins of the Arsacidæ: no work having been written since the time of Vaillant which has attempted to bring together the scattered knowledge on this subject, though many interesting essays have been from time to time put forth, embracing the history of one or more individual reigns.

Copies of both these works have been presented to the society—the former by the Library Committee at Guildhall, the latter by the author.

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The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year. The election fell upon the following gentlemen:—

*President.*

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

*Vice-Presidents.*

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

*Treasurer.*

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

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The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 24th of November.





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